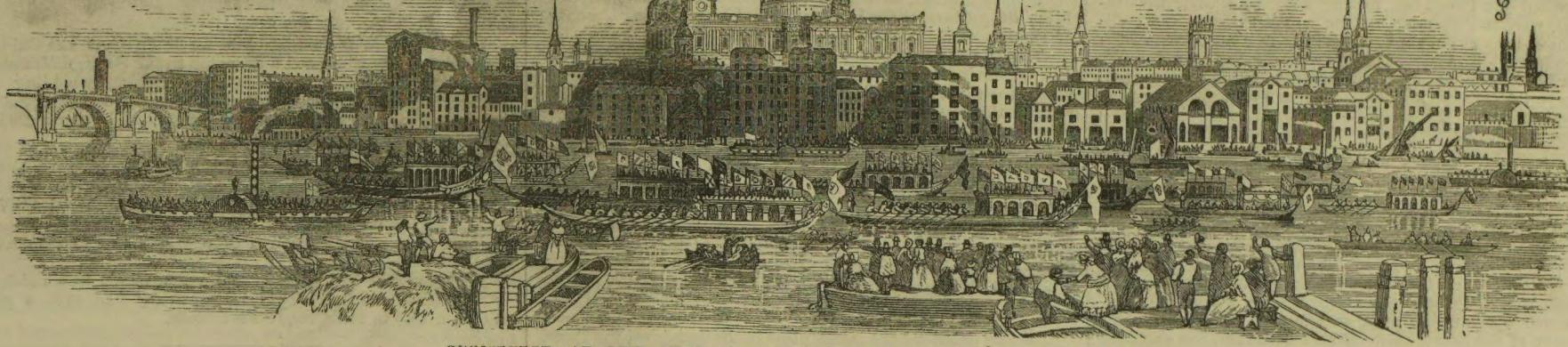


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THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: A SHELL AT SURESNES.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION. *

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, April 26.

The Versailles newspapers have been prophesying for some time past that an energetic blow against the Communists was about to be struck by the troops combating on behalf of the Assembly; and latterly several of the Paris journals have asserted that the investment of the city might be considered as imminent. Indeed, in the same way as the precise night had been more than once fixed upon when the Versailles troops were to take the city by storm, so had the very day been named when the Prussians, having been paid their first instalment, were to surrender up the northern forts, and Paris was to have been again shut in from all communication with the outside world. A company of aeronauts has been formed, by order of the Commune, in anticipation of this contingency. Still, up to the present moment, neither prognostication has been realised, and the struggle drags on with increasing bitterness and an evident sense of weariness on the part of the marching battalions of the National Guard, yet with no perceptible advantage to either the Assembly or the Commune.

The Versaillais appear to be now in complete possession of Asnières as well as Courbevoie and Colombes, but have established no important footing on the other side of the river. It is said, moreover, that they have been compelled to retire to their battery at the Château of Bécon, some little distance, owing to the fire of the battery of armour-plated locomotives posted on the Asnières railway bridge, which the Communists still continue to work so effectively as to command the passage of the Seine between this point and the exploded bridge of Courbevoie, and render Asnières itself wellnigh untenable. Street-fighting has been going on every day at Neuilly, Villiers, and Levallois until yesterday, when an armistice of eight hours was agreed to to enable the inhabitants of Neuilly, who had been forced to seek refuge in their cellars for fully a fortnight past, to remove inside Paris. The armistice had been announced by General Cluseret for noon on the preceding day, and the friends of those so unpleasantly imprisoned proceeded towards the Portes Maillot and des Ternes with vans, carts, cabs, and omnibuses, to be in readiness to go outside the instant the armistice commenced and the firing ceased. They were doomed to disappointment, however; for, owing to some one having blundered, at the precise hour it was thought hostilities would be suspended the cannonade was resumed on both sides with increased vigour, forcing those who were not already under cover to retire to some place of shelter. Next day the armistice really took effect, but the vehicles which assembled were so numerous that although three, if not four, of the gates on this side of the city were thrown open, two thirds of the time during which the armistice was to last were consumed before the whole of them succeeded in getting outside. The armistice expired at five o'clock, but it was late in the evening before the majority of the vehicles which succeeded in getting back again re-entered the city, bringing in the inhabitants of Neuilly and of the adjacent suburbs, with their goods and chattels, or so much of them as could be carried off in the limited time that remained for this purpose. The people stowed away in their cellars had been living exclusively on bread and wine; some of the poorer classes having been dependent on such provisions as were charitably given them by the soldiers or the National Guards, as one or the other party chanced to be in occupation of the particular house in the cellars of which they had been obliged to seek refuge. Advantage was taken of the armistice to remove the numerous dead bodies, victims of the struggle, which were lying in the houses, and even in the streets, in a more or less advanced stage of decomposition.

One took advantage of the armistice to visit Porte Maillot, and found the gate itself knocked to pieces, and the bastions on each side so seriously damaged that it had been found necessary to construct artificial embrasures for the guns with sandbags, the banquette being a complete ruin. The demi-lune in advance of the gate, which had also suffered seriously, was being patched up after the same fashion. The houses in the Avenue de Neuilly nearest to the ramparts are merely so many ruined walls, and those within the enceinte in the neighbourhood of Porte Maillot are in almost the same dilapidated condition.

Fighting appears to go on day after day on the south side of Paris, but one hears little with regard to the result; and so long as the forts on this side are not seriously menaced, the interest centres on Neuilly and the western suburbs. Regular siege-works have, however, been opened against forts Vauves, Issy, and Montrouge, which are being furiously bombarded; and it is said that an attempt was made to capture the two former about midnight yesterday. From the concentration of National Guards going on in this direction, the Communists evidently anticipate that it is here that the Versailles troops will make their principal attack.

The Commune has at length thought fit to inform the Parisians with what object it is continuing the struggle against the Government of Versailles—viz., for the recognition of what a declaration published by the *Journal Officiel* claims as the inherent rights of the Commune—the voting of the budget of receipts and expenses, the imposition and alteration of taxes, the direction of local services; the organisation of the magistracy, internal police, and education; the administration of Communal property, the election of the magistrates and all classes of officials, absolute guarantee of individual liberty and of liberty of conscience, free exercise of the right of public meeting and of publicity, the organisation of urban defence and of the National Guards, which are to elect their own chiefs, and alone watch over the maintenance of order in the city. Brave words enough upon paper; but unfortunately the Commune has not as yet seen fit either to regard the rights of property or to respect individual liberty. Public meetings have been dispersed by force, requisitions levied upon the rich, houses pillaged, newspapers suppressed, and churches closed. Moreover, scattered throughout the document in question are various phrases which tend to impress one with the belief that what Paris really desires is to play the despot over the other towns of France, and to ensure the continuance of that influence over the country which has had so pernicious an effect upon her fortunes.

The Commune has delegated its powers to a Committee, which is to sit daily, and report its proceedings every evening to a secret meeting of the whole body. The following have been appointed members of this Committee:—Cluseret, as Minister of War; Jourde, Finance; Viard, Commissariat; Grouset, Foreign Affairs; Protot, Justice; and Rigault, Public Safety. It is reported to-day, however, that the latter is likely to be arrested and his place given to some one else.

In spite of the efforts made by the Communist Generals to encourage the National Guards to continue the struggle, there is no doubt that very many of them are utterly weary of it, and would gladly welcome the proposal of any reasonable terms of peace. Not only in the conflicts with the Versailles troops do whole battalions manage to get taken prisoners,

sometimes without having fired a shot, but many of the men positively refuse to go outside the ramparts at all; while we are every now and then hearing of a battalion being broken up and distributed amongst others for not having turned out at the sound of the rappel.

Barricades are in course of construction in all the streets and avenues facing the southern and western gates, those in the Rue de Rivoli being really formidable redoubts; and, as the ground in front of every barricade is mined for a considerable distance, the amount of destruction which will ensue in the event of an attack is likely to be something frightful. Even at the present moment explosions are feared in consequence of the gas-pipes being all exposed and powder laid around them.

Lunatic Lullier, as people call him here, has challenged Fire-eating Cluseret for having accused him of being the cause of the loss of Mont Valérien to the Commune.

Two of the suppressed newspapers (*the Bien Public* and *the Cloche*) having appeared in defiance of the decree of the Commune, their printing-offices were broken into and the forms seized; the persons who were selling them being thrown into prison and their stock-in-trade confiscated. Much indignation is felt at this.

SPAIN.

In Sunday's sitting of the Cortes Signor Castellar delivered a speech in which he declared that the Republican party would make an implacable war against the dynasty of Savoy. He also announced that he would bring forward a motion demanding that the Chamber should declare that the King and his dynasty have forfeited their rights to the throne.

ITALY.

Earnest debates have taken place in the Senate on the Papal Guarantees Bill. The Foreign Minister made a speech on Sunday, in which he counselled moderation now that Italy had got Rome for her capital. The fact that the seat of the Italian Government was fixed at Rome was the best guarantee for the security of the Pope. He concluded by insisting that Rome would be great if Italy would proclaim to the whole world that, in accomplishing her programme, she had founded the liberty and independence of the Church on an immovable basis. The Minister of Justice announced on Tuesday that the Government would bring in a bill for the complete separation of Church and State. In Tuesday's sitting the general debate was concluded. The first ten clauses were adopted with the modifications of the Ministerial Commission.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber at the Hague, on Monday, the Government presented the bill for the cession of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea to Great Britain.

The Prince of Orange left, on Monday afternoon, for St. Petersburg.

SWEDEN.

The obsequies of the late Queen were celebrated, yesterday week, at Stockholm, with Royal pomp. The funeral service was performed by the Archbishop, and the Court preacher delivered a funeral oration. Business was suspended, and, in spite of wintry weather, large crowds lined the streets.

The Lower House of the Swedish Diet has rejected the bill for the reorganisation of the Swedish army, though a threat was made by the War Minister that the Diet would be dissolved if the bill did not pass.

GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the loan of 120 million thalers was finally sanctioned, only six members voting against it. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said that, even if the French Government should pay the first half milliard of the indemnity, the evacuation of the forts, according to the terms of the treaty, would only ensue after the final conclusion of peace. But the peace negotiations at Brussels did not seem to be progressing as rapidly as might be wished, the French Government appearing to think that, on France becoming stronger, she would obtain better conditions. Prince Bismarck added:—"We shall, however, suffer no variation from the preliminaries of peace. On the outbreak of the movement in Paris Germany did not raise any objection to some slight deviations from the preliminaries on the part of the Versailles Government. Germany has thereby been forced into great financial sacrifices and the maintenance of a considerable force in France, being compelled to hold herself at least sufficiently strong to be prepared for all contingencies. If the French Government do not pay the amount agreed upon for the maintenance of the German troops, it will be necessary again to have recourse to requisitions of food and forage. The German authorities will not interfere in the internal affairs of France, though it is hardly possible to promise complete forbearance under all circumstances. Should German rights and German interests be imperilled, it will become our duty to defend them."

The Archbishop of Munich has pronounced the sentence of excommunication upon Dr. Döllinger, who refuses, "as a Christian, a theologian, an historian, and as a citizen," to acknowledge the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. Dr. Döllinger has received a gracious autograph letter from King Louis of Bavaria, in which his Majesty expresses regret at the former's excommunication. The Minister of Public Worship in Wurtemberg has made a formal announcement that the Government will not recognise the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Tuesday, the President of the Ministry brought in a bill to grant to the Diets a more extended legislative initiative. The bill provides that the Diets shall be entitled to vote projects of law relating to matters not already determined by special laws passed by the Reichsrath. These projects, after receiving the approval of the Reichsrath and the sanction of the Emperor, will have the force of law in the province by whose Diet they have been adopted. The Reichsrath will simply be called upon to examine these projects with the view of ascertaining whether they are or are not compatible with the interests of the empire, and will at once adopt or reject them accordingly. The President of the Ministry laid stress upon the logical, passionless, and law-abiding course pursued by the Government, which endeavours to do equal justice to all the races of the empire and to carry out the fundamental laws both in the spirit and in the letter.

We learn from Pesth that, in Tuesday's sitting of the Lower Hungarian House, the Minister of Justice announced that the Chamber would be closed on May 1, and that the next Session would commence on the 19th of the same month, when the elections for the delegations will take place.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Beust, Count Andrassy, and Herr von Hohenwart, convoking the delegations for May 22.

TURKEY.

It is stated from Constantinople that the Sultan has sent his First-Chamberlain to Egypt to ask the Khedive for explanations respecting his armaments and the burdens upon the population.

AMERICA.

According to the *Times*' Philadelphia correspondent, the Joint High Commission has agreed to a protocol adjusting the fisheries question. Several privileges are granted to the fishermen on each side, and a mixed commission is to be appointed to decide on the relative value of the privileges granted and to award compensation to the nation that receives less benefit than the other.

A telegram from Washington announces that a special session of the Senate will be opened on May 10, for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission.

The Klu-Klux Bill has passed both Houses at Washington with considerable modifications.

CHINA.

By a telegram from Shanghai we learn that the Chinese Government has addressed a despatch to the Foreign Ministers demanding the abolition of female schools, forbidding the teaching against the doctrines of Confucius, and demanding that missionaries, except at treaty ports, shall be considered as Chinese subjects.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Mail, which arrived at Southampton on Monday night, brings news of a waterspout having occurred at Victoria West, the bursting of which caused the loss of one hundred lives and destruction of property to the amount of £35,000.

The Governor had visited the diamond-fields, and had been enthusiastically received. His Excellency had met a good reception also in the Orange Free State.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club will be held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday, June 24.

The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Harris, and the Bishop of London have joined the Victoria Institute.

Last Saturday evening the President of the Royal Society, General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., gave his second and last conversazione at the rooms of the society.

The Royal Academy had a private view for the press on Wednesday, in addition to the so-called private view for the public, as usual, on Friday (yesterday).

Mr. William George Larkins gave a lecture, on Thursday, to the members of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, the subject being "The Influence of Cheap Prints on Public Morals." Mr. S. C. Hall occupied the chair.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis last week was 133,060, of whom 34,655 were indoor paupers and 98,405 received outdoor relief. These numbers show a decrease of only 387 compared with the preceding week.

Miss Burdett Coutts has offered to hand over Columbia Market to the Corporation of the City upon such conditions as will realise her intentions in regard to the poor people of the metropolis. Miss Burdett Coutts has expended about £250,000 on the market.

The sixty-second anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund took place, last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, R.N., M.P., in the chair. The company included, for the first time, a number of ladies. The subscription, including £100 from the Royal Academy, amounted to £571.

The thirtieth anniversary of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, was celebrated on Tuesday. There was service in the college chapel at eleven o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lichfield. In the evening a concert was given by the students, consisting of Mendelssohn's "Antigone" and a selection of other music.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Art-Union was held on Tuesday. The report presented to the meeting stated that the depression in trade and the war had caused a falling off in the amount of subscriptions, which this year is £10,171 7s. Of that £5040 is allotted for prizes, and £2681 2s. 10d. is the cost of the prints, &c. The reserve fund now amounts to £15,741. The prizes distributed include one work of art at £200, two at £150, two at £100, two at £75, three at £60, four at £50, besides nearly one hundred of smaller value. In addition to these, bronze vases, chromolithographs, and busts of Princess Louise are awarded.

A large congregation assembled on Sunday in St. Paul's Cathedral, to witness the ancient ceremony of churhing her Majesty's Judges. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Alermen, and the members of the Common Council, preceded by the City Marshal in full uniform, reached St. Paul's at three o'clock, and shortly afterwards arrived the procession of the Judges in their official robes, and the serjeants-at-law. They were received by the City Marshal, who conducted them to their seats. The Dean, Archdeacon, and Canons were in attendance, and there was a full choral service. Canon Lillion was the preacher.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 20th inst., Professor Odling, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair, C. C. Grundy, J. B. Lee, G. Sutcliffe, W. Ward, were elected Fellows. Mr. C. Haughton Gill read a paper "On some Saline Compounds of Cane Sugar." The author succeeded in obtaining definite crystalline compounds of cane sugar with the chloride, the bromide, and the iodide of sodium. The constitution of cane sugar with sodic iodide makes it seem probable that the true molecular weight of cane sugar ought to be represented by the formula $C_{21}H_{42}O_{22}$. The measurements of the crystals mentioned in Mr. Gill's paper were executed by Professor Miller.—At the next meeting of the society, on May 4, Dr. Voelcker, F.R.S., will read a paper "On the Productive Powers of Soils in Relation to the Loss of Plant Food by Drainage."

A numerous gathering of persons employed in the manufacture of matches was held, on Sunday afternoon, in Victoria Park, at which resolution was unanimously passed condemning Mr. Lowe's proposed impost in strong terms. According to one of the speakers, the daily bread of 15,000 persons in the east of London depends upon the trade in matches. Several thousand persons engaged in the match trade, on Monday, assembled in the Bow-road, and, having formed a procession, set out to march to the House of Commons, there to present a petition against the threatened duty on matches. At a short distance from its starting-point the procession was broken up by the police, but the people managed in some degree to reform their ranks, and, after many difficulties (more especially in their progress along the Thames Embankment), they arrived at the Houses of Parliament. This, however, was not accomplished without another collision with the police, in which one or two arrests were made. One party of the processionists even succeeded in making their way into Westminster Hall, but they were speedily removed.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, E., to be Chaplain of the Gaol at Carlisle.
 Fell, Henry, Vicar of Long Houghton; Vicar of Charlton.
 Clarke, Charles; Vicar of Langley Fitzurse, Wilts.
 Morphew, J. C.; Chaplain of the Bath Penitentiary.
 Reynolds, S. H.; Vicar of East Ham, Essex.
 Russell, S. F.; Rector of Isfield, Sussex.
 West, George, Curate of Rothbury; Incumbent of Grange, Keswick.

On Wednesday week the roof of St. John's Church, Bacup, fell in, destroying a valuable organ, the pulpit, and desk, and making a complete wreck of the east end of the church.

The following have been appointed to preach at St. Paul's on the Sunday mornings during the month of May:—7th, the Rev. J. E. Kempe; 14th, the Rev. R. Burgess; 21st, the Rev. J. Lupton. The Dean will occupy the pulpit on Whit Sunday.

The restoration of Exeter Cathedral will begin next Monday, under Mr. Scott, R.A., and will extend over a year; but the cathedral will not be closed. There will be alterations in the times of service, but no cessation.

St. Stephen's Church, Walworth-common, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 21st inst., when his Lordship preached. The 750 sittings are all free, and the cost of the building, site included, is £7500.

The Rev. R. Drake Palmer has received a purse containing £18 13s. from the evening congregation at Aldborough; the Rev. Alan Brodrick, on his resigning the living of Bramshaw, a gold watch and chain and a silver biscuit-box, and Mrs. Brodrick a gold bracelet, from the parishioners.

At Forth End, Great Waltham, on the 20th inst., the Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church, towards the erection of which Mr. J. J. Tufnell was the chief subscriber; Trinity College Oxford, the holder of the tithes, endowing it with £100 a year. The architect is Mr. F. Chancellor.

St. Albans Abbey is to be restored. It is estimated by Mr. Scott that £42,650 is required for the reparation of the abbey, exclusive of all internal fittings, restorations of screens, tombs, &c., of which £26,048 is considered by him to be absolutely "necessary work." It is proposed to hold a public meeting in London early in the ensuing summer.

The Rev. J. M. Capes, who thirty years ago joined the Roman communion, renewed his connection with the Church of England on Sunday, in St. James's Chapel, York-street, St. James's-square. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elcho, and many other members of the Legislature were present. Mr. Capes, in a black gown, delivered an essay, rather than a sermon, on love for God, from the words "Whom not having seen, we love."

Yesterday week the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Board, at the annual meeting of their Benefaction Committee, presided over by the Bishop of Winchester, voted away the surplus income of the past year, in sums of £200 each, to fifty-three poor benefices. The benefices so augmented are situated in twenty out of the twenty-seven dioceses of the Church of England. The grants so made by the board have been in response to the liberality of donors.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

"Commemoration" will this year take place on June 14. In a Convocation, held on Tuesday, the following form of statute on the conditions of admission of students not attached to any college or hall was finally passed nem. con.:—No person shall be permitted to enter as a student unless he satisfies the delegates that he is likely to derive educational advantage from becoming a matriculated member of the University.

In Congregation, on Tuesday, the preamble of the statute relating to the division of the School of Law and Modern History was carried.

The election to scholarships and exhibitions at Queen's has terminated in the selection of the following out of fifty-seven candidates from all parts of the kingdom:—Foundation Scholarships, value £75 per annum, tenable for five years—1. J. H. Seabroke, King's College, London (Classical); 2. A. Cartwright, Christ's Hospital (Mathematics); 3. C. T. Blanchard, Clifton College (Natural Science). Eaglesfield Exhibition, value £75 per annum, tenable for four years, and open only to natives of Cumberland or Westmorland—C. J. S. Spedding, Queen's, late of Tunbridge School. Jodrell Scholarship, value £100 per annum, tenable for four years, open only to members of the Church of England, being natives of Great Britain or Ireland—G. E. Mackie, Magdalen College School. Hastings Exhibitions, of the annual value of £90, tenable for five years, confined to certain schools in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire—1. J. C. Gibson, Leeds School; 2. H. R. Sandford, St. Peter's School, York, and R. M. Johnson, Sedbergh School. Fitzgerald Exhibition, value £65 per annum, tenable for seven years, and open to all persons born in the county of Middlesex—E. Strode, Bruce Castle School. Wilson Exhibition, of £15 per annum, tenable for five years, open to persons educated at Kendal School—F. H. de Winton, Balliol, late of Uppingham School. Proxime accessit to the Natural Science Scholarship—W. P. Ashe, Magdalen College School.

The Rev. P. A. Henderson, who lost his Fellowship at Wadham on his marriage, has been re-elected a Fellow.

Prince Hassan of Egypt, son of the Khédive, has resumed his studies at the University.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., Trinity, has been re-elected Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. The appointment is for five years.

Messrs. Huddlestone and Kennedy have been elected to the Fellowships of King's.

The open scholarships at Jesus have, after competitive examination, been awarded as follow:—South, St. Paul's School, £50 per annum; and Le Feuvre, Victoria College, Jersey, £50 per annum. Elected Exhibitioner: Vidler, Hurst-pierpoint College, £25 per annum.

The undermentioned have been elected foundation scholars of Trinity:—A. B. Kempe, St. Paul's School; A. G. Murray, Harrow; A. P. Woodhouse, Marlborough; J. P. Wiles, Perse School, Cambridge; W. W. Taylor, Wakefield; G. W. Ford, Shrewsbury; G. W. Ritchie, King's, London; P. Hebbethwaite, Rossall School; O. G. Greenwood, Eton; T. O. Harding, University, London; W. H. Finlay, Liverpool College; W. Leaf, Harrow; M. E. Yeatman, Marlborough; W. W. Ball, London University; J. G. Butcher, Marlborough. Scholars in Natural Science: F. M. Balfour, Harrow; P. H. Carpenter, private tuition.

The undermentioned are the successful candidates for the open scholarships at Downing College:—Peach, Kenny, Hurry, and Stevens.

The session of the University of Edinburgh closed yesterday week; the final meeting, for the admission of new graduates, being held that day, in the Assembly Hall, Castle Hill. The Lord Justice-General, Chancellor of the University, pre-

sided. Among the five gentlemen who received the honorary degree of LL.D. was Mr. Robert Carruthers, editor and proprietor of the *Inverness Courier*. The Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor Macpherson, in presenting Mr. Carruthers, spoke first of the interest he had imparted to that northern journal, as a vehicle of antiquarian, historical, and literary information, as well as of his many contributions, elsewhere published, to the study of Scottish history. But he referred more especially to the biographical and critical writings of Mr. Carruthers upon the British poets, with the whole range of whom, from Chaucer and Barbour to the present time, few men were better acquainted. His most important work, the "Life of Alexander Pope," was commended as the standard book on that subject, as an admirable example of literary biography, valuable in matter, sound in spirit, and pleasing in style. The next doctor of laws admitted was Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., standing counsel to the India Office, author of "Hortensius" and the "Life of Cicero," and of some esteemed treatises on trial by jury and international law. The others were Mr. Patrick Fraser, Sheriff of Renfrewshire, author of a legal treatise on "Personal and Domestic Relations;" Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, author of two profound works on metaphysical subjects; and the Right Hon. George Young, M.P., Lord Advocate for Scotland. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Professor McGregor, Free Church College, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, Cuparife; the Rev. Mr. Walker, Carnwath; and the Rev. Mr. Leitch, United Presbyterian Church, Wigton, Cumberland. The reports of the condition of the University in the last ten years showed an increase in the number of students, but rather a decrease of graduates and of those taking honours.

Mr. A. C. Beavan, B.A., of Pembroke, Oxford, has been elected to a vacant mastership in the King's School, Bruton.

The Rev. A. B. Power, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry and the Natural Sciences at the Islington Proprietary School.

The Rev. C. B. Wardale, M.A., Vicar of Bowes, has been elected to the Head Mastership of Bowes Grammar School.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Court of Chancery was, on Tuesday, called upon to put into operation the Marriage Act of the fourth year of the reign of George IV. A young lady, under the age of twenty-one, had left her home clandestinely, and had been married by means of a license obtained on false representations. These proceedings were taken by her mother, a widow. Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in decreeing that the young wife's property had been legally forfeited, directed a sum of £50 to be paid to her guardians, and made a settlement of the residue upon her for her separate use, with remainder to her children.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has ordered the Whitehall and Waterloo Railway, the Union Engineering, and the Devonshire Silkstone Coal Companies, together with the Copper Miners' Company of South Australia, to be wound up.

The Lords Justices have given judgment in a long-pending case, in which they sustain the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart disallowing a claim for £292,000 made by Mr. Joseph Pickering against the International Contract Company. Their Lordships held that the assignment of the concessions was really made to Mr. Edward Pickering as a trustee on behalf of the Contract Company, and that, consequently, there was no equity for the assignor to proceed against the *cestui que* trust.

An action in which the question of a husband's liability was raised came before Mr. Justice Mellor on Monday. The plaintiff, Mr. Watkins, an upholsterer, sued to recover £150 for goods supplied to the wife of the defendant, Mr. Scott, a gentleman living near Stourbridge. The husband thought his wife was extravagant, and they separated—she receiving an allowance of £400 per annum, and he paying her rent, rates, and taxes. She had been payed her income regularly; but, notwithstanding, he had had to pay debts to a large amount that had been sent to him by other tradesmen; and his mother, who was a lady of property living at Stourbridge, had been obliged to give him £500 a year in order to pay the debts his wife had incurred. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Mr. Crosse, who obtained a verdict for £1000 against the North-Eastern Railway Company as compensation for injuries sustained in a collision, came before the Court of Exchequer again on Tuesday. The company desired a new trial on the ground that the damages were excessive. The plaintiff thought the sum too small; but, after long argument, he agreed to stop proceedings on receiving £800.

Lord Winchilsea's case has again been before the Bankruptcy Court, when it was stated that the creditors had refused a proposal to pay a composition of 2s. in the pound; but they had agreed to accept 5s. should it be offered. A further adjournment was ordered until May 25. The hearing under the bankruptcy of the Earl of Orkney has been further adjourned, in order that his Lordship may make an arrangement with his creditors. The injunction recently granted, protecting Mr. J. B. Buckstone from proceedings on the part of certain of his creditors, has been extended until May 8. The debts are about £11,000. In the case of Sir Minto Farquhar it has been stated that the liabilities are £38,000, and that there are no assets.

Two habitual criminals, named Henry Edwards and Jane King, were tried at the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, and convicted of stealing a purse from a passenger on the Metropolitan Railway. Edwards was sentenced to fourteen years' and King to ten years' penal servitude, Sir W. H. Bodkin saying a great public service had been done in bringing them to justice, and ordering Smith, the detective who captured them, a reward of £1 in addition to his expenses.

George Baddeley and James Brennan, two clerks of the London and North-Western Company, charged, at Marylebone Police Court, with a series of embezzlements extending over two years, and involving a loss to their employers of more than £3000, have been committed for trial.

The Metropolitan Railway Company are employing their guards as plain-clothes detectives of smokers, and on the information of one of them, a gentleman was on Tuesday fined 20s. The magistrate told the witness he should have informed the defendant at first who he was when he found him smoking. Why?

An attendant at the Wandsworth County Lunatic Asylum was, on Tuesday, charged with causing the death of Robert S. Mulley, aged sixty-five years, a patient, by scalding him in a bath. Dr. Biggs, the resident medical officer, said he asked the prisoner how he was guilty of such culpable negligence by turning almost boiling water upon the deceased. He replied that he did so thoughtlessly and accidentally. Mr. Ingham committed the prisoner for trial for manslaughter.

Michael Campbell, the murderer of Mr. Galloway at Stratford, was hanged, on Monday morning, within the walls of Springfield Gaol, the county gaol for Essex.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TWO THOUSAND.

The first great three-year-old event of the year, which took place on Tuesday last, was one of the most interesting races that has ever been run for the Guineas. There was no unbeaten performer, like Lord Lyon, to paralyse speculation and to be backed against the field; but, on the contrary, before we had been at Newmarket an hour, half a dozen people had told us that half a dozen different horses were sure to win. Yet there was no great public idol. As a matter of course the yellow banner commanded a host of followers; but they were not nearly so enthusiastic as usual, and could not forget King of the Forest's terribly close finishes with Cricklade, Mdlle. de Mailloc, and Rippenden, nor that his Stockbridge running made him very little superior to Digby Grand. Then Sterling ran untried, and at the last moment the Newmarket people deserted him; while Bothwell, "the horse of excuses," could only boast of a solitary victory over the slow Whaddon, and Digby Grand can never be induced to show any of his Beckhampton form in public, so that even the fact of his being "Fordham's mount" did not much improve his position in the quotations. Under these circumstances mysterious hints of "promising outsiders" like Clotaire, Draco, Blenheim, and Dalnacardoch were very plentiful, and the only animals for whom no one had a good word were Rippenden, Festival, MacAlpine, and Fisherman. We never saw more people in the town, and when racing commenced the heath presented an unusually bright and busy appearance. The defeat of Idus (in receipt of 4 lb.) by Vulcan, over the Rowley Mile, makes Veranda's running in the Newmarket Handicap most inexplicable, as though she ran a dead heat with Vulcan at Lincoln, when receiving only 12 lb., yet at Newmarket Idus gave her nearly 28 lb., and ran away from her. A capital field contested the Prince of Wales's Stakes, which Grand Coup (6 st. 13 lb.), the best Gladiateur which has yet appeared, was within an ace of winning; but Enfield (6 st. 9 lb.), running kindly for once, gained a head victory. The pretty little Sornette (8 st. 6 lb.) was among the beaten lot, and she does not seem to have grown or improved in the smallest degree since last year.

When this race was over, people began to turn their steps towards the Birdcage, in the hope of seeing the Two Thousand candidates saddled. The Tuppill pair, Bothwell and Fisherman, were the first to appear, and naturally attracted a great deal of attention. The latter certainly carried off the palm on the score of looks, as he is a grand chestnut colt, standing about 16 hands high; but he was by no means fit, and it is quite probable that he will not show his best form till next season. Bothwell is a brown colt, considerably smaller than his stable companion, but possessing great length and power. Since the race, it has been frequently stated that he can be much improved before the Derby; but from this we entirely differ, and consider that no horse at Newmarket was more perfectly trained. MacAlpine was ridden round the inclosure by one of Prince Batthyany's servants in livery, and was one of the grandest horses in the race; but there was a soft and peacocky look about him that did not please people, and few expected him to run as prominently as he did. Draco is a small, mean-looking colt, by no means as taking as the despised Festival, who, however, wants length; and Dalnacardoch does not show any of the size and power for which most of the stock of Rataplan are so remarkable. Great disappointment was felt that King of the Forest, Sterling, and Digby Grand did not show in the inclosure; and we were only able to catch a glimpse of them after the race.

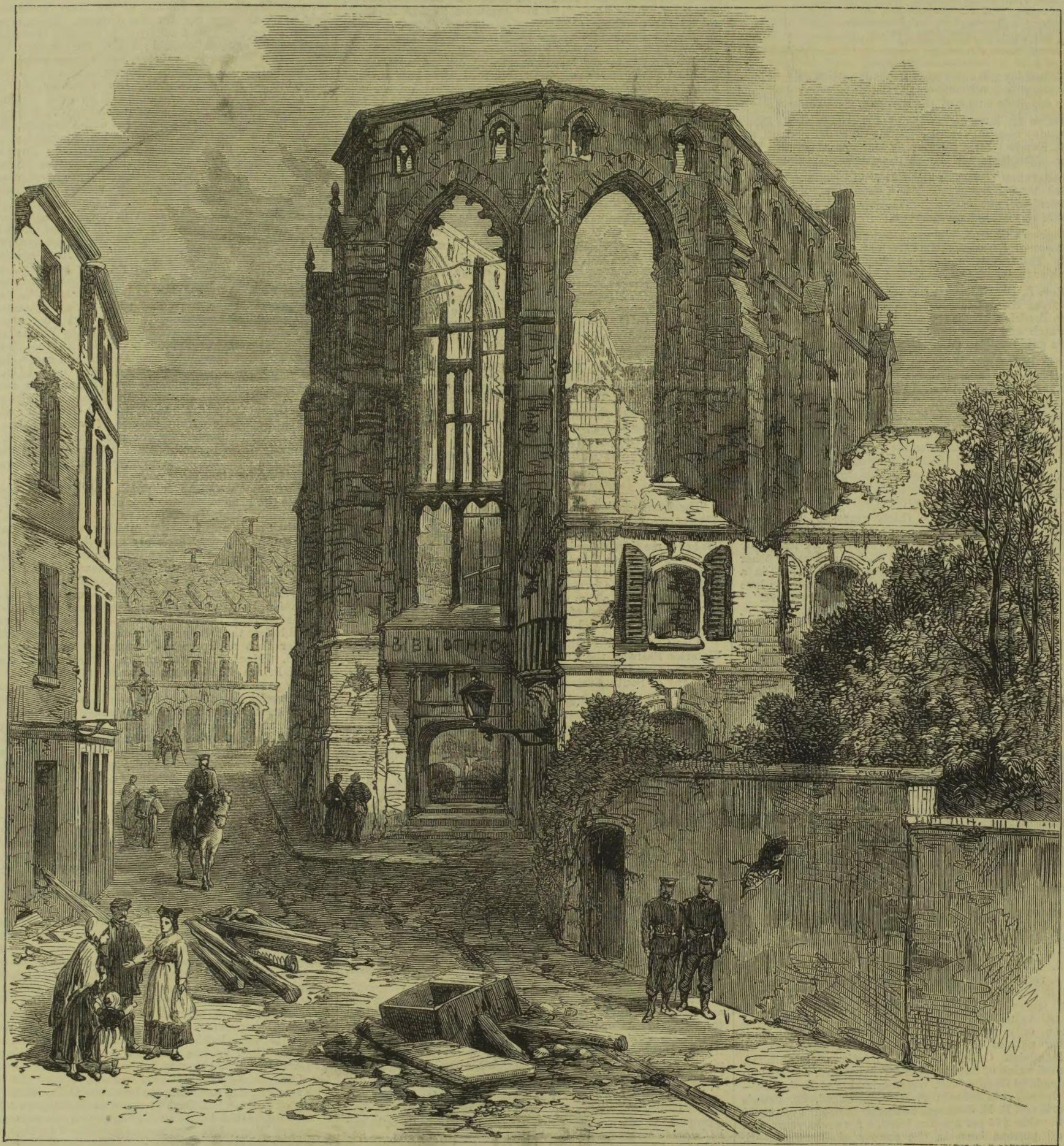
Digby Grand was a little fractious at the post; but the thirteen were soon dispatched to an excellent start, and when they were fairly into their strides Fisherman rushed to the front, and made play at a good pace, in order to serve Bothwell. Draco and Général were soon beaten, and when Fisherman had done his work Rippenden was left in command. Descending from the Bushes everything was in trouble except Sterling and Bothwell, and we fancied that the former was about to win almost as easily as Macgregor did last year; but the moment Bothwell challenged him the race was over, and the northern horse passed the judge's box an easy winner by a length. King of the Forest and Rippenden fought their Champagne battle over again, with the same result; but "the King" was a good three lengths behind Sterling; and nothing but his extraordinary gameness secured him a place. The stories of his wonderful improvement seem to have had little foundation, for we feel sure that he has not grown the least since last year, and fear that he has seen his best day. Sterling looked extremely well, and showed brilliant speed; but, like most of the Oxfords, he does not care to go more than six furlongs. The result of the race seems to leave the Derby entirely at the mercy of Bothwell, Albert Victor, and the Zephyr colt; and, if any line could be taken through such an uncertain performer as Rippenden, the race between the Two Thousand and Biennial winners ought to be very close and exciting.

Wednesday's sport was poor in the extreme; in fact, there were only two races worth looking at. Vulcan once more showed his marvellous return to form by giving Wheatear 18 lb. and an easy beating; and Mortemer, whom Admiral Rous has pronounced to be "the best horse in the world," delighted his Chester Cup backers by easily defeating speedy animals like Normanby, Typhoeus, and Ptarmigan over the T.Y.C. The sale of M. Fould's stud served, however, to fill up what would otherwise have been a very blank day; and we are glad to say that the whole twenty-nine were disposed of at excellent prices. Minotaure, the third in the French Derby and second in the Grand Prix, was of course the premier of the sale, and went to Mr. Weatherby for 1100 gs.; while four others made more than 500 gs.

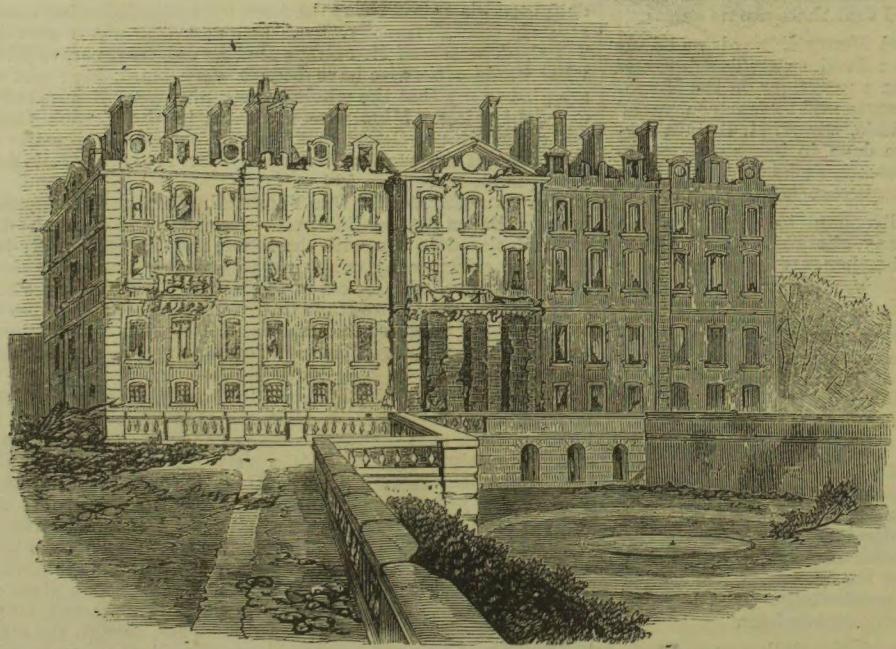
On Thursday, for the One Thousand, after much coquetting between Baron Rothschild's pair—Corisande and Hannah—the stable declared to win with the latter, and she thoroughly justified the selection by cantering in an easy winner by three lengths. Steppe, the second in the Middle Park Plate, in which race she finished before Hannah, from whom, however, she received weight, occupied the same position again; and Noblesse, who, unfortunately, went amiss a few days ago, was a bad third.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, on Wednesday last, Sir Richard Bulkeley's motion that the One Thousand shall in future be run over the same course as the Two Thousand was carried unanimously. This is a very excellent change, and speedy non-stayers like Siberia, Repulse, or Scottish Queen, who might just compass the easy Ditch Mile, will find the Rowley Mile, with its severe finish, a very different matter, and the race will thus become a far more reliable Oaks test. The race will be run over the R.M. for the first time in 1873.

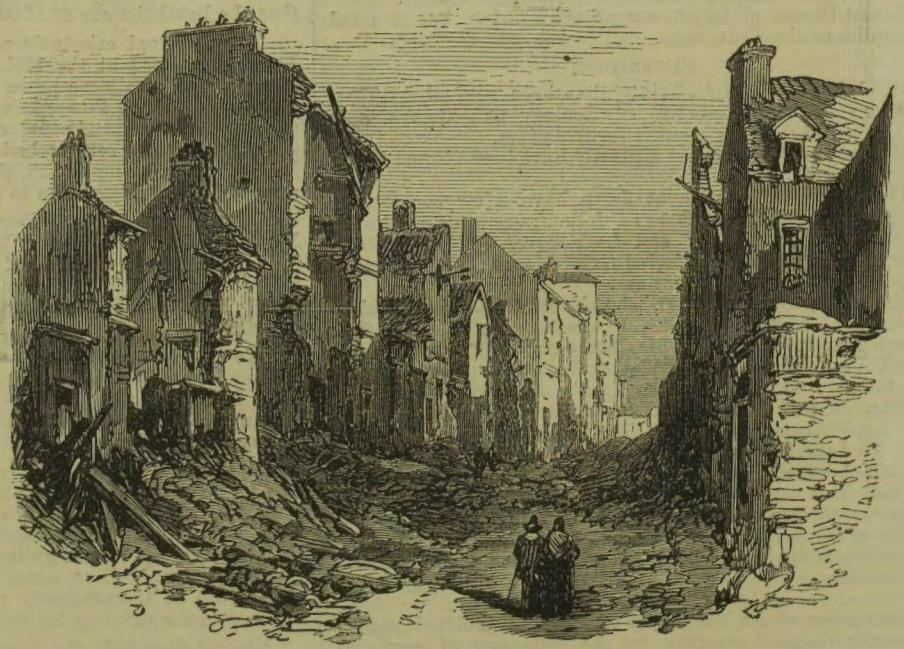
The first part of the annual Richmond sports took place on Saturday last. Prince and Princess Teck were present, and a capital afternoon's racing was provided, for though the class of competitors was not very good, nearly all the events produced most exciting finishes. The remainder of the programme will be run through this (Saturday) afternoon.



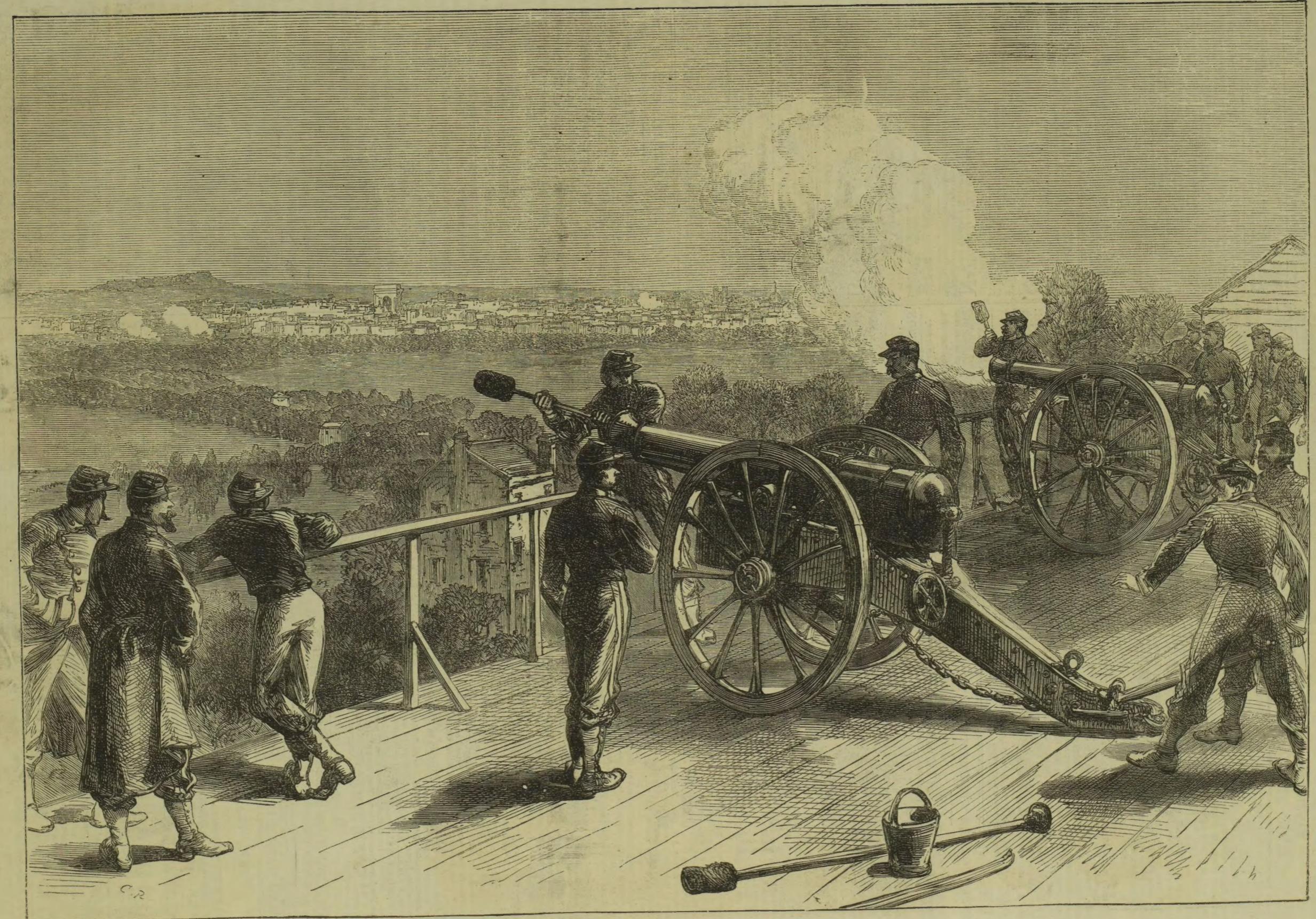
SCENES OF THE LATE WAR IN FRANCE: RUINS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT STRASBOURG.



THE CHATEAU OF MEUDON.



THE MAIN STREET OF GARCHES.



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: FORT VALERIEN FIRING AT PARIS.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at East-street, Warcham, the wife of Henry John Panton, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th ult., at Dinapore, India, the wife of Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell, 96th Regiment, of a son.

On Feb. 22, at Creswick, Victoria, Australia, the wife of A. G. Hayden Starke, Esq., M.D., of a son.

On the 26th inst., at Phoenix House, 53, Mare-street, Hackney, the wife of Robert Jesse Chillingworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton, by the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, Vicar of Dallington, Sussex (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Revs. Charles Burney, the Vicar, Alfred Charles Tatham, of Surbiton-hill, and Staple Inn, London, to Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of Robert Crossman, Esq., of Surbiton-hill, and Cheswick, Northumberland.

On the 20th inst., at the parish church, Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, by the Rev. Charles Joyce, of Denham, William Waller Fox, Esq., late Captain, 60th Rifles, to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Richard Maxwell Fox, Esq., of Fox Hall, in the county of Longford, Ireland.

On the 19th inst., at Croxby, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. Higginson, M.A., Rector of Thormanby, Yorkshire, assisted by the Revs. L. G. Overton, M.A., Rector of Rothwell, and T. Mathews, B.D., of Croxby, George Montagu John Higginson, Esq., R.N., of H.M.S. Invincible, to Rachel, only daughter of the late Thomas Frosts, Esq., of Croxby. No cards.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of her uncle, Inchmartine House, Inchture, N.B., Anna Harriet, only daughter of the late Edmund Allen, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartine, to the Master of Arbuthnott, eldest son of Viscount Arbuthnott.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., very suddenly, whilst on a visit to his father at Wilmslow Frederick T. Chadwick, late of 23, Heywood-street, Cheetham, Manchester in his 26th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 25th inst., at 45, St. George's-square, South Belgravia, Sarah Lydia, Lady Seymour, relict of the late Sir William Seymour, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., aged 70.

On the 15th inst., at Dulwich, Margaret Beatrice, the infant daughter of E. M. Gregory, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On the 22nd inst., at Low Hall, of consumption, Margaret Ann Grace, eldest daughter of Williamson Thomas, aged 33 years.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6.

SUNDAY, April 30.—Third Sunday after Easter.

Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Professor E. H. Plumtree, M.A., Rector of Pluckley; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., probably Canon Leighton, and Dr. Stanley and the Dean; 7 p.m., Dr. Ryan, late Bishop of the Mauritius. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, M.A., Canon of Windsor. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. W. Jones; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (the first Boyle Lecture).

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader in the Temple.

MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850. British Museum closed for the week.

Opening of the International Exhibition; and grand concert in the Royal Albert Hall.

Royal Archaeological Institute: Exhibition of Early Typography begins.

Royal Institution annual meeting, 2 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Burton on Syrian Proverbs).

London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy).

Royal Institute of British Architects (anniversary), 8 p.m.

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. H. Titcombe on Ethnic Testimonies to the Pentateuch).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. (annual oration).

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Messrs. Martini and Hotze on the Swiss Army).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Major Godwin Austin on the Stone Monuments of the Khasi Hill Tribes, &c.). Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Survey Association for the Blind: Concert at Camberwell Hall.

TUESDAY, 2.—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Pengelly on the Geology of Devonshire).

Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (Professor Lightfoot, D.D., on the Authenticity of the Fourth Gospel).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Samuelson on Blast-furnaces).

St. Mary's Hospital, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in chair).

University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).

WEDNESDAY, 3.—British and Foreign Bible Society, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; Scientific, 1 p.m.; General, 3 p.m.

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Gamgee on the Production of Artificial Cloth).

London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4.—Full moon, 11 p.m.

Church Pastoral Aid Society, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).

Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Völcker on the Productive Powers of the Soil, &c.). Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.

University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, at Leathersellers' Hall.

FRIDAY, 5.—Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court, noon.

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Charles Chesney on Modifications in the Art of War).

Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (Rev. W. Jackson on Positivism).

Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. C. Lee on Canterbury).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ralston on Russian Folk-Lore, 9 p.m.)

SATURDAY, 6.—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Artists' Orphan Fund, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).

Swiney Lectures at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

Anniversary Festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress at the City Terminus Hotel, 6.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6.

Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.

M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m
9	58	1038	1114	1146	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20
10	38	1114	1146	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1
11	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
12	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
13	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
14	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
15	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
16	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
17	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
18	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
19	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
20	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
21	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
22	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
23	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
24	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
25	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
26	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
27	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
28	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
29	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
30	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2
31	46	—	0	13	0	36	0	58	1	20	1	41	2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.			Wind.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.		Relative Humidity. Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read. at 10 A.M.	Maximum read. at 10 P.M.	
19	29.172	51.8	48.7	90	8	51.1	57.5	SSW.
20	29.262	46.9	48.8	90	10	42.7	53.7	WSW. SSW.
21	29.648	50.7	42.2	75	9	47.6	56.7	W. W. WSW.
22	29.233</td							

girls and children of two years old, as the Hon. Mrs. Norton writes,

Doomed from morn to night to labour
To obtain their little meal,

that when we first heard the announcement that a tax was to be laid upon matchmaking, it was difficult to believe that a statesman was in earnest. But this was not one of Mr. Lowe's jokes. A stamp and a bit of "quibbling Latin" were to be laid upon every box of a hundred matches. There was a little more than mirth in the derisive laughter which broke out on all hands. Even the ill-treated income-tax payers bade Mr. Lowe "square" the sum he demanded from them, and let the very poor alone. However, at first the House of Commons gave him majorities, and it looked as if the words *Ex luce lucellum* were to be household words. But as soon as it was well ascertained that the unfortunate matchmakers were really doomed, their cry went up and it found an echo in an assembly that has its faults, like every other assembly that ever gathered, but which revolts at inhumanity. On Monday night not all the prestige of a Government that deservedly commands national confidence could get a majority of more than 27 in a House of nearly 500 members. We have said that the Administration approached a defeat. Such a division would have meant a defeat in other days on any subject, and even now would have meant one but for the convenient doctrine that a Chancellor of the Exchequer is a sort of financial clerk to register the edicts of the House, and that the theory of Ministerial responsibility does not apply to arithmetic.

But if the vote did not imply a formal defeat, there was a moral one, and Mr. Lowe lost no time in accepting the situation. We do not say that the open-air demonstration against the match tax has anything to do with the alteration of his views. The poor matchmakers, women and children, turned out in large numbers, and may be said to have groped their way into the unknown regions of Westminster to assure some great man, of whom they had heard, that he was going to starve them, and to beg him not to do so. Against this mob of real supplicants the authorities displayed a splendid valour which they do not put forth when a rabble meets in Hyde Park to call the Queen by offensive names, or clusters around Sir Edwin Landseer's lions to applaud Parisian assassins and declare that the time has come for a British Republic. But the valiant legionaries of Scotland-yard were set to confront the match-girls, and they were routed at various points, and their standards were captured. However, a large remnant made their way into Westminster Hall, and shrill cries of exultation were heard. What was the humble victory over which those cries went up? That violence had been successful? that Mr. Lowe had been mobbed? that the Government had retreated into Downing-street? Nothing of the kind. The women and girls cried out with joy because they learned that their petition, which it had been supposed had been destroyed, had really been safely carried into the House and laid before the great gentlemen who had to deal with the matchmakers. That was not a very sanguinary ululation; and, though the police were quite right in clearing the Hall, we hope that they did their spiriting with reasonable gentleness.

The match tax has been withdrawn, and Mr. Lowe must put his Latin stamp, which we are told had been largely prepared, upon something else than the boxes made by babies. There are fifty articles which might better have borne the impost, if we are to go back from the doctrines of Peel, and begin new impositions. Photographs, for instance, might well have borne a penny duty; they are, or are supposed to be, luxuries, and nobody who buys a shilling picture could object to the additional four farthings. But we need not speculate on the best way of getting at the comparatively small sum wanted, as another page of this Journal shows how Mr. Lowe accomplishes the object. We have seen a week of curious domestic warfare—something like a crisis in Parliament, and something like a riot outside it. "We defy omens," yet we note them.

The corner-stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Willesden, was laid, on Wednesday week, by Lord George Hamilton, M.P. The Rev. D. Rowe, who is to be the Incumbent, has given £1000 to the building fund.

The Council of the Royal Academy has this year allowed press critics to view the pictures on exhibition at Burlington House on Wednesday, instead of on Friday, as hitherto, in company with the crowd of rank and fashion which on that day distracts the attention and almost shuts out the pictures from sight. As far as a quieter and less impeded view of the painting is concerned, this alteration is certainly a boon; but, as the privilege was accompanied by a request that no notice of the exhibition should appear until after the private view on Friday, it is worthless so far as giving our readers earlier information is involved, as a few copies of our first edition, intended only for remote places, find their way into the home market on Friday. We think that the privilege might have been given without the restriction.

There is in New Granada a plant, *Coryaria thymifolia*, which might be injurious to our ink manufacturers if it could be acclimatised in Europe. It is known under the name of the ink-plant. Its juice, called "chanchi," can be used in writing without any previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish colour at first, but turn to a deep black in a few hours. This juice also spoils steel pens less than common ink. The qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings, intended for the mother country, were wet through with sea water on the voyage; while the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those written with the juice of that plant were quite unscathed. Orders were given in consequence that this ink was to be used for all public documents.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House.

The Duke of Argyll and Lady Evelyn and Lady Mary Campbell, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left Osborne on Saturday last.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

On Monday Prince Leopold went for a cruise through Spithead in the Royal yacht Alberta. The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

Tuesday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain). The day was observed with the customary honours both at Osborne and at Windsor.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor left Osborne on Wednesday.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, has taken daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Osborne.

Colonel and Mrs. Ponsonby have dined with her Majesty. Viscountess Clifden has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, Prince John of Glucksburg, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Prince Suleiman Kurd Vahid Ali Bahadoor were present at the Court. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the state saloons. The Prince of Wales entered the Throne-Room accompanied by the several Royal personages and attended by the chief officers of state of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households. The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, and various presentations were made. In the general circle about 130 presentations were made to the Prince on behalf of the Queen

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 9.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will open the London International Exhibition in state on Monday next.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on Saturday, May 13.

A state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Monday, May 15. A state ball will be given at Buckingham Palace on Friday, May 19. The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 20.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales is recovering most satisfactorily.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glucksburg, left Sandringham House, on Tuesday, for Marlborough House. The Prince held a Levée, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Prince Arthur visited the Prince at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit at Montevideo, was most hospitably entertained by the British Consul, Major St. John Munro, and very warmly received by the inhabitants. His Royal Highness was entertained at a banquet at the Consul's residence on March 15. On the following evening the Duke was present at a ball in the Exchange, given by the British residents in honour of his Royal Highness. An address was also presented by Consul Munro, to which the Duke graciously responded. His Royal Highness, in command of H.M.S. Galatea, left Montevideo on March 17, en route for Devonport. The Duke has become patron and an honorary member of the Junior Naval and Military Club.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, travelling under the title of Lord and Lady Sundridge, have arrived at Florence. Lord and Lady Sundridge were present at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st inst., and were complimented by Deputy Foszombroni, who occupied the presidential chair. Sir Augustus Paget has given a private reception in honour of the distinguished visitors.

Yesterday week a large meeting was held at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which it was resolved strenuously to oppose the scheme of management which the Endowed Schools Commissioners propose to apply to Emanuel Hospital.

A large body of working men, numbering about 1500, visited the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday. A description of the building and its objects was given by Mr. Edward Hall, who also explained the aim and scope of the annual international exhibitions. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.

A fancy bazaar, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and many of the leading ladies of the nobility, is to be held, by permission of the Duke of Wellington, at his riding-school, Knightsbridge, on May 10, 11, and 12, in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption (Ventnor). Contributions of articles of any description will be gratefully received by Mr. Neale F. Horne, secretary, 2, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

The seventh annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army was held, on Tuesday, at the United Service Institution—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The report stated that during the past year the committee had established a second or junior school at Roehampton. This school was in working order, and contained thirty-two pupils. In the upper school, at Lansdown, Bath, there were seventy pupils, and that number would be increased at the June election. The examining inspector had reported most favourably upon the educational state of the pupils. The income for the year—including £3968 from annual subscriptions, £1770 from pupils' fees, £914 from donations, and £450 from legacies—amounted to £8490.

Last Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—Mr. C. B. Vignoles, the President, in the chair. Mr. Goschen responded for the Navy, Lord Halifax for her Majesty's Ministers, and the Earl of Kimberley for the House of Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in proposing the toast of the evening, expressed his opinion that the profession of civil engineering was perhaps the noblest that the world had yet seen. The right hon. gentleman, in speaking of the kind of education required in a civil engineer, deprecated too much attention being paid to ancient history, and advocated the imparting of a thorough knowledge of the power of natural forces, such as attraction and electricity, and of the way to direct and regulate them for the benefit of mankind.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Any "interest" is, of course, justified in using any weapon of defence against an enemy. Moreover, in this political and mercantile country nobody thinks of complaining of any statement in a public speech or an advertisement. *Caveat emptor, caveat auditor.* I make no complaint that at sunlit meetings of publicans who are enraged at Mr. Bruce's bill they deny point-blank that there is any reason for the clauses against adulteration of liquid. They declare that nothing of the sort takes place—nay, they assert, with a perfect flurry of injured innocence, that they never heard of any adulterating matters except alum and tobacco, and those they never use. It is delightful to hear of so much virtue where one had believed there was so much vice. But what could Dr. Hassall, supposed to be an oracle on such questions, mean by telling me, what on my faith in that gentleman's veracity I told again? Why did he make me write this dialogue? *Mr. Hocus, Brewers' Druggist* (is there no such official, and does he not put his name on his cart?) : "Sir, we must make a profit or be sold up. Preferring to make a profit, we take our porter and put a precious lot of water into it." *Mr. Cradle*: "But that must destroy the colour." *Mr. Hocus*: "Right, Sir, and we restore that colour with treacle." *Mr. Cradle*: "But that must destroy the taste." *Mr. Hocus*: "Right again, Sir; and we restore that with sugar and salt." *Mr. Cradle*: "Dear me, how ingenious!" *Mr. Hocus*: "We have other dodges, Sir, equally so. Now, sulphate of iron is added to stout to give it a head. We have other things for improving the taste—that is to say, for destroying the taste—of the water, and the sugar, and the treacle. Gentian is a fine bitter, Sir. Capsicum is hot, Sir. Alum and sulphuric acid we also use, Sir; and, while upon the subject, I may add, Sir, that, further to disguise the character of our broth, we add liquorice, salts of tartar, and tobacco. Opium is also occasionally used. Gelatine has its virtues. And there is another article that strengthens beer very much. The regular chemists call it by the foolish name of *Cocculus Indicus*, and regard it as a downright poison, for which reason we avoid ugly words, and call it *multum*." Now, did Dr. Hassall dream all these things, or did he discover them by analysis and inquiry, as might be expected from a man of his high reputation?

Mr. Robert Carruthers, editor of the *Inverness Courier* and author of a "Life of Pope," in which are embodied the valuable results of patient and scholarly industry, has this week received the degree of LL.D. at Edinburgh. I would extract a few lines from the speech of Professor Macpherson, Dean of the Faculty of Law, in order to complete the record of Dr. Carruthers' claims to distinction which has been so worthily conferred. "I will not speak of the interest he has imparted to a northern journal as a vehicle of antiquarian, historical, and literary information, though that has been remarkable. His claim to the honour I have to ask your Lordship to confer I rest upon his many contributions to Scottish history, and more emphatically on his acquaintance with the whole range of British poetry from Chaucer and Barbour to the present time. Few men know so much of our poets or their works." Those who have the honour of Dr. Carruthers' acquaintance will gladly confirm this statement by the learned Dean. Friendship may be permitted to express hearty satisfaction at the bestowal of this degree, and hope that Dr. Carruthers may long enjoy the honour which he has won by "yeoman's service" in the cause of literature.

Freemasonry is a subject to be mentioned, as Thackeray wrote, "with hor." But I suppose one may write upon a topic ventilated by a distinguished Mason, whose speech is printed in the organ of "the craft." At a recent meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Vice-President Brother Parkinson stated that £40,000 was yearly spent in Masonry in London alone; and, with the exception of a sum of £7000 which London contributes to the charities, there is nothing to show for the money. "Yes, brethren, Masonic millinery absorbs more money than Masonic charity. Ribbons and white leather, medals and laces, jewels, collars, aprons, silvering, gilding, represent a far larger expenditure than we bestow upon the succour of the orphan or the relief of the distressed." This speech gives us an insight into the ritualistic practices of the brotherhood, and the remonstrance of Brother Parkinson is well aimed. But suppose there were no ritualism, would there be half the number of Masons who at present constitute the chief ornament of the universe and the Palladium of—I forget what. Mr. Samuel Weller was informed that "the uniform was the chief injurement to henter the service;" and the spirit that dictated the statement may have some influence with the "brethren of the mystic spell." And then, again, comes a question. May we not meet to amuse ourselves, and eat and drink, without much other purpose than that of solacing our existence in this "Wale"? I should like to discuss that matter with Brother Parkinson. Meantime, I make him my compliments on the courage with which he spoke the truth to our beloved brethren.

We have been reverencing Marathon all our lives, and we are not going to leave off now. Anybody who has not been reverencing Marathon all his life, but is prepared to believe anything bad of Mr. Lowe, is hereby informed that the name is that of a village in Attica, about twenty-five miles from Athens, and that in September, 490 B.C., the Greeks, being 10,000, here defeated the Persians, 500,000, and killed (as we are told to believe), 200,000—losing (as Mr. Lowe believes) only 192. We have also heard from Lord Byron that

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea.

For these reasons (and others) the name is sacred, but Mr. Lowe thinks that we had better teach our children the histories of Sadowa and Sedan. May be so, but poetry is as necessary to us all as change of air, and there may be no true philosophy in always refusing to forget the squalid horrors of the "ignorant present."

About the brutality at Whitehaven, where poor Murphy, whom Mr. Whalley and others encourage to attack the Roman Catholic religion, has been cruelly beaten and kicked by a horde of savage miners, there can be only one feeling. It is to be hoped that the police who came in so late came in time to identify some of the ruffians, and that an example will be made of them. As regards Murphy himself, all that can be admired in him is his courage. For the rest, I have no respect for the sort of missioning that insults and outrages a creed, whether it be that of Rome or of China. Moreover, the kind of "exposures" of Catholic faith and practice which made Murphy's lectures popular with a certain sort was precisely that most likely to incense men who may be direfully ignorant on all other subjects, but who know that their wives and daughters are good, and are therefore not led into evil by their priests. What would Protestants say to a Mohammedan missionary who should come among us and proclaim, *mutatis mutandis*, of our ladies and our clergy what these lecturers tell the lower Catholics about their women and priests?



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: INSIDE THE PORTE MAILLOT.



SCENES OF THE LATE WAR IN FRANCE: RETREAT FROM LE MANS—GHOUMS AND SPAHIS IN THE SNOW.

ON SHORE AND SEA.

A DRAMATIC CANTATA.

Written by TOM TAYLOR, and set to music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN, to be sung at the opening of the International Exhibition on Monday next, May 1.

The action passes in the sixteenth century, at a port of the Riviera, near Genoa, and on board of a Genoese and a Moorish galley at sea.

THE PERSONS REPRESENTED ARE:—

LA SPOSINA (a Riviera woman).

IL MARINAIO (a Genoese sailor).

Chorus of Riviera women.

Chorus of Genoese sailors.

Chorus of Moorish sea-rovers.

ARGUMENT.

As a subject not inappropriate to a celebration intended for the honour and advancement of the Arts of Peace, this Cantata has for its theme the sorrows and separations necessarily incidental to war. A dramatic form has been chosen, as lending itself best to musical expression. In order to keep clear of the national susceptibilities and painful associations connected with recent warfare, the action has been thrown back to the time when constant conflict was waged between the Saracen settlements on the shores of Northern Africa and the Christian Powers of the Mediterranean seaboard, particularly the Genoese. The action passes on shore at one of the many small seaports dependent on Genoa—as Cogolito or Camogli, Ruta or Porto-Fino—in which galleys were manned and fitted out for her service; and at sea, on board, first, of a Genoese and afterwards of a Moorish galley.

The Cantata opens with the fleet weighing anchor to the joyous song of the sailors as they heave at the windlass and spread the sail, and the lament of wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, left sorrowing on shore.

Then the scene changes to the sea. Aboard one of the galleys, in the midnight watch, the thoughts and prayers of the sailor go back to the loved ones left behind, and invoke for them the protection of our Lady Star of the Sea.

Months pass. The scene changes again to the shore. The fleet, so long and anxiously looked for, shows on the horizon, and the crowd flocks to the port, to greet its triumphal entry, headed by the young wife or maiden whose fortunes the Cantata follows. But the price of triumph must be paid. The galley, aboard which her sailor served, is missing. It has been taken by the rovers: her beloved is captive or slain. She gives expression to her desolation, amid the sympathising sorrow of her companions.

Her beloved, however, is not slain, but a slave toiling at the oar, under the lash of his Moorish captors. He plans a rising on the rovers, and while they are celebrating their triumph with song and feasting, possesses himself of the key of the chain (to which, as it ran from stem to stern of these galleys, each prisoner was secured), and exhorts his fellow-prisoners to strike for their liberty. The galley-slaves, after encouraging each other to the enterprise while they toil at the oar, rise on their captors, master the galley, and steer homewards. Re-entering the port, they are welcomed by their beloved ones. The sorrow of separation is turned to rejoicing; and the Cantata ends with a chorus expressing the blessedness of Peace, and inviting all nations to this, her temple.

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

The windlass ply, the cable haul,
With a stamp and go, and a yeo-heave-oh!
Your sails to the wind let fall!
Joys of the shore we must forego,
But ours are the joys of the sea—
To brave the storm, and to sink the foe,
And the spoil of victory!

CHORUS OF WOMEN.

You leave us here to watch and weep—
The lonely night—the dreary day;
'Tis women's hearts your anchors keep,
Their lives you bear away!
Tutti. Then up with the Red Cross, broad and brave,
And sweep the Crescent from the wave!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio).

'Tis the mid-watch of night—stars glisten keen;
The winds are piping loud in sheet and stay.
Over the bulwark gazing on the sea,
The sailor thinks of those he left ashore.

SONG (Il Marinaio).

The wave at her bows is afire,
And afire in her wake behind;
And higher, and ever higher,
Are rising sea and wind—
As in man's heart love's desire,
And home thoughts in his mind.

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

Maris Stella—from on high
Guard our homes that sleeping lie!
Maris Stella, comfort pour
On the hearts we left ashore!

SOLO (Il Marinaio).

What doth now the maid I love?
Does she sleep and dream of me?
Or prays she her saint above
Shield of her sailor to be?
Sending her heart, like a dove,
Hither across the sea!

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

Maris Stella, &c., &c., &c.

RECITATIVE (La Sposina).

From spring time on to summer draws the year,
And still they come not; still we watch, and weep.
But see, yon cloud of canvas—faint and far!
They come, the loved, the longed for, home from war.
Streamers and pennons wave! They near the land!
Signal to signal answ'ring—fleet to fort.
But many a noble ship, and gallant crew
That sailed exulting forth returns no more.
Where is the galley that bore hence my love?
It shows not with the rest? Oh, presage dire!
Mourn, mourn with me, my love is lost, or slain.

SONG AND CHORUS (La Sposina and Women).

Soft and sadly sea-wind swell,
Soft and sadly roll, oh, wave—
Wind that tolled my sailor's knell,
Sea that made my sailor's grave.
Dark my life for evermore
As that ocean grave shall be—
Sad my voice along the shore,
As the wind that wails for thee!

CHORUS OF WOMEN.

Dark her life for evermore
As the ocean grave shall be—
Sad her voice along the shore
As the wind that wails for thee!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio).

The Crescent o'er the Cross is hoisted high,
And cymbals clash, and pipe and drum are loud;

While o'er the Christian captives, chained and sad,
The unbelievers' song of triumph sounds.

CHORUS OF MOSLEM TRIUMPH, AND CALL TO PRAYER.*

Alláhu akbar! Alláhu akbar!
Mohammedar rasool u-l-láh;
Lá illha, illa-l-láh!

* Translation.
God is most great! God is most great!
Mohammed is God's apostle;
There is no God but God.

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio).

They chain not Christian souls that chain their limbs!
While now the Moslem feasts, or sleeps secure,
Shape we our freedom: brothers as we are
In faith, and suffering, be brothers too
In striking for release, and for revenge!
This key, won from the sleeping Moslem's hold,
Unlocks our chain—a stout stroke does the rest!

CHORUS OF CHRISTIAN SAILORS AT THE OAR.

With a will, oh, brothers, with one will for all!
Think of wives and mothers as the oars rise and fall—
Heavy hearts make weary hands, and heavy ours should be,
Toiling for the infidel, far out at sea!

But there is comfort, brothers, in life and in death,
Hold to Christian manhood, firm in Christian faith,
Faithful hearts make fearless hands, and faithful hearts
have we,

The Christian 'gainst the infidel, chained though we be.

Pass the word, my brothers, pass it light and low;
Oars will break to weapons, chains will weight a blow;
Manly hearts make mighty hands; it is but one to three,
Then up and on the infidel—a blow—and we are free!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio).

Hark! on the night—the clash of falling chains,
The rush of sudden feet, and desperate hands
That make, or master weapons! Smite nor spare!
The galley's ours—'bout ship, and steer for home.

DUET (La Sposina and Il Marinaio).

(La Sposina).

Here on thy heart, where I ne'er hoped to rest
The weight of my brow and the woe of my breast;
Here, on the heart of my love let me lie—
Here, in my joy, let me live, let me die!

(Il Marinaio).

Come to the heart that ne'er thought to find rest,
In the chain of thy arms, on the wave of thy breast:
The lash and the oar as a dream are gone by,
While thus in the clasp of my true love I lie!

CHORUS (Tutti).

Sink and scatter, clouds of war!
Sun of Peace, shine full and far!
Why should nations slay and spoil,
With hearts to love and hands to toil?
Wherefore turn to mutual ill
God-giv'n gifts of strength and skill?
Blest the prince whose people's choice
Bids the land in peace rejoice;
Blest the land whose prince is wise
Peaceful progress to devise
Closed the brazen gates of Mars,
Peace her golden gates unbars!
Let the nations hear her call—
Welcome, welcome, one and all!

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, not merely recovers the ground lately lost, but is the best we have seen for some years. Numerically the collection falls somewhat short of the average (owing to works being sent to the International Exhibition), but not nearly so much so as that of the Institute. The parent society has had the wisdom to elect several new Associates, and the benefit it derives from this liberal infusion of fresh blood is strikingly apparent. Although we believe the extent to which painting in water colours is now practised to be prejudicial to the prospects of our school, it is impossible to deny that we have here a remarkably rich and varied display of artistic capacity.

The last-elected Associates are Messrs. A. B. Houghton, H. S. Marks, A.R.A., and R. W. Macbeth, figure-painters; Mr. J. W. North, painter of figures in combination with landscape, and Messrs. W. M. Hale and A. Goodwin, landscape-painters. Mr. Holman Hunt's name also reappears in the catalogue, but the two small drawings he contributes are not calculated to weaken the conviction of many that no artist of our time has been so greatly overrated by partisan theorists. Mr. Marks, and likewise Mr. F. Walker, are among the few absentees.

Mr. Houghton, as a vigorous and characteristic painter of scenes out of the beaten track of ordinary travel, imports perfectly novel elements into the collection with his two principal drawings. One of these is a scene of North American Indian life, illustrative of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The stately chief, in his hunting gear of eagle feathers, deer-skin shirt and leggings, belt of wampum and enchanted moccasins, is returning from the prairie-chase smoking his calumet in great content, while Minnehaha precedes him, struggling along, in a way the poet certainly never contemplated, with a huge faggot of gigantic canes for cooking the small game her lord has brought home. The children of the village dance a mimic war dance before the distant wigwams. The other drawing, entitled "In Captivity" (67), represents a number of turbaned figures and two handsome women, in Eastern costume, captured, probably, from a caravan, grouped along the margin of what appears to be the Upper Nile, and guarded by swarthy sentinels, in conical helmets, posted along adjacent mounds of earth, armed with scourges. A pelican is about to take wing in the foreground. These drawings are only less strong than this artist's oil-pictures in the proportion that the one medium is weaker than the other. Mr. Macbeth contributes a drawing of gipsies (223), encamped in an orchard, with a *boshingri*, or roumany fiddler, lying on the bent stem of an apple-tree, playing to his sturdy partner. The effect of chequered sun and shade in the orchard is rendered with truth and force. Another drawing (236) represents Duddingston Loch when frozen and coated with snow, but animated by crowds of skaters and others, male and female, from Edinburgh. Both works are marked by firm and decided draughtsmanship, colour, and effect. The only objection that can be made is, that the workmanship is, perhaps, too positive—nothing being left to the imagination. A more sparing use of body-colour would probably remove this objection. One of Mr. North's larger drawings shows a "Timber Wagon" (158) proceeding from the neighbouring

wood across a meadow, the extremely intense golden green of which should, we fancy, be accounted for by sunlight, but that there are no corresponding or adequate cast shadows. In a companion drawing (164) a party of girls are on their way from a village to field-hoeing. We prefer, however, the smaller contributions by this artist, such as the "Lowland Meadow" (89); "The Dead Bird"—a snow scene with two children; and the carefully-studied "Waterfall on the Tay" (216), wherein his unquestionable gift as a colourist is under better control, and wherein there is great delicacy of effect and in the indication of detail. Mr. Hale proves himself to be a very meritorious painter, in a simple, "legitimate," transparent style, in three drawings from North Somerset, of which the coast scene, numbered 227, is delightfully sunny and serene; whilst no less admirable are the effects just after sundown in a view (64) below Bristol, with the Avon winding along its picturesque course to the Channel, and another view from Clevedon, with the far-reaching sands and pools left by the tide reflecting the sobering light of departing day. Mr. A. Goodwin renders Nature less directly and broadly, but with poetic sympathy for her latent sentiment, particularly in the twilight time, as witness the so-called "Night" (260); and also with an artistic feeling for broken colour, in which direction, however, allowance has occasionally to be made for some discordancy of the hues. The "Sunshine after Rain" (213), with the Tower of Tynemouth in the foreground, is in a brighter key than is usual with this artist, and contains a charming scale of opaline colouring. "The Castle Rock, Linton" (219) is, on the other hand, somewhat vapid and "muzzy."

The works of some other of the more recently-elected contributors maintain the freshness of their interest. Mr. Pinwell has a drawing on a larger scale than previous works, but we cannot say that relatively to them it has commensurate merit. It is called "Away from Town" (130), and shows a group of young ladies in a field, or paddock, towards whom have strayed a turkey cock and hen, and the strange visitants on each side eye each other with doubt and hesitation. Beyond a boundary-wall rises the quaint tower of the old Welsh church, backed by a hill, which figured in the Winter Exhibition. Here again the background consists of an almost shadowless inexplicable breadth of foxy and ochreous hues. The hill seems to be attached to the sky, the church to the hill, and the wall to the church. The figures, too, are flat, owing to the exaggeration of their outlines—a peculiarity probably traceable to Mr. Pinwell's practice as a draughtsman for the school of wood engraving which affects severity of outlines. This sharpness of contour demonstrates Mr. Pinwell's great ability as a figure draughtsman; but, on the enlarged scale of this work, it also betrays some little inaccuracies, which, in a less rigid method of design, might escape notice. But, after all deductions, there is a good deal of genuine art in this work; and we have analysed its defects in the hope that a painter of so much promise will not be led astray by a penchant for mere eccentricity. Mr. Dobson's pleasing drawing of rustic children at a pond (27) we are engraving, and, therefore, shall have another opportunity of reviewing. The artist has, besides, a nearly lifesize head of Mary Magdalene (124), large in execution and sweet in feeling, but too girlish for our preconceived notion of the saint. Mr. Marsh is represented by a single drawing (28), admirably sound and simple in execution, of a young pedlar displaying female finery to a group of very pretty—in truth, rather too refined—Northumbrian fisher-women. The persuasive smartness of the pedlar, and the disposition to ironically rally him evinced by a fisherman, whose wife anxiously interposes, are capitally expressed. Mr. B. Bradley exhibits a single large representation (41) of a team of French draught-horses of the noble Normandy breed being ridden by men *en blouse* up from a watering-place on the Seine at Paris. More masterly drawing than we have in the contours, modeling, and action of these grand creatures could hardly be looked for; yet their white forms might—admitting the great difficulty of doing so—perhaps have been relieved more effectively from the chalky glare of the Seine bank. Mr. Deane's view of "Santa Maria Salu'e" (42), with the dome gleaming under a nearly vertical sun, is broad and luminous; but here, as in the view of the famous North Porch of Chartres Cathedral (187), with red cloth laid up the steps for a fête, there is a tendency to coldness of colour; the stones are not toned by time and weatherstains, but look mealy and soft like whiting. Messrs. Shields, J. D. Watson, and W. and E. A. Goodall put in a creditable appearance, though their works seem to call for no further particular comment. Mr. C. Davidson, among other subjects, has several variations on his favourite theme of early spring, all of them praiseworthy for modesty and truth. Mr. Boyce sends a number of his studies—they cannot be called pictures—which, as usual, have a singular air of literal *vraisemblance*, but a *vraisemblance* which does not so much reflect nature to the artistic sense as they seem to appeal to one's prosaic memory of the facts of a given scene. Mr. Lamont exhibits a pleasant drawing in his accustomed manner, entitled "In Tune" (162)—showing a pair of lovers, with the gentleman guiding the lady's fingers over a violin.

Of all the younger men, Mr. E. K. Johnson has departed farthest from his ordinary scale, subject, and treatment, in the very large and remarkable drawing, "A Midsummer Night" (118). The scene is the garden of a country mansion, where, amid clusters of ghostly lilies and the deepened stains of blood-red poppies, and by the softest blush of reflection from the western sky, or the greenish tinge from the horizon whence the moon will shortly emerge, are faintly discernible paterfamilias and his bevy of hand-some daughters, with two or three acquaintances, it may be, of each sex, enjoying the poetry of the hour. If this is a portrait composition, the "motive" is too much out of the way not to be original enough; but we are not satisfied that the subject—or, at all events, the effect—is happily chosen. Though managed with skill, the result scarcely repays in romantic suggestiveness the labour involved. Mr. S. P. Jackson has attained an exceptional success in his truthful rendering of "A Distant Gleam of Sunshine Over the Sea" (165). Mr. Newton also returns to the fore in this exhibition. But none of the Associates has made a longer stride in advance than Mr. Powell. As a piece of realistic sea-painting there is nothing here to compare with the view of Arran, over the Makmarnock Waters (98), nor have we seen anything so good for many a day. When we remember how very rarely accurate wave drawing is combined with an impression of rapid, ceaseless motion, according to laws of momentum and counterpoise, always recognisable in the roughest seas, this work must be placed quite *hors ligne*. The effect represented is of grey sunlight, the shadowed slopes of the waves being towards the spectator; and, as you look along their changeful, glittering crests—the meshes of foam leaping to and diving from them—as you see them meet and nearly throw the struggling smacks, and then come rolling on and on, you may almost fancy you hear their hiss and clash at your very feet. Mr. Powell's "Loch Goil" (30), also, is very true to calm water surface and in the passages of fading and forming mist.

Several of the public favourites of longer standing here

are in force. Mr. Gilbert's illustration of "King Henry VIII."—Queen Katharine before the King challenging Wolsey as her enemy—is a splendid and masterly piece of decorative work, such as even Mr. Gilbert has not surpassed in technical qualities of sumptuous colour and effective composition. It is, however, far more picturesque than dramatic in conception, at least as regards the facial expressions—that of the King is almost vulgarly comic. Mr. Gilbert is more completely at home in spectacular subjects, as, for instance—admitting its frank conventionalism—the very vigorous and striking entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans by torchlight (66), or the "Prisoners" (125), which last, also, exemplifies the artist's power in landscape. Mr. S. Palmer is another painter who is a mannerist in a more marked degree; his conventionalism is of an old-fashioned type, of which we have no parallel in our contemporary school. Yet, if the noblest function of art is to fire the imagination, Mr. Palmer must be ranked very high in a class which, nowadays, is extremely narrow. We do not envy the taste of the person who can stand coldly before the drawing called "The Fall of Empire" (161)—the Coliseum at Rome gleaming with the last burning flush of sunset, foiled by intense purple shadows. Mr. George Fribb, besides several drawings in his customary vein of quiet fidelity, of which the view of "Loch Etiehan, near the summit of Ben-Muich Dhui, Aberdeenshire" (113), with snow lying in the mountain hollows, is one of the most excellent, has a view of part of the ruins of Tintagel Castle (37), which is distinguished by unusual vigour. Mr. Dodgson, also, is as delightful as ever, whilst we have seldom seen his treatment more varied. Mr. Duncan displays his well-known mastery in sea-pieces, notably in Nos. 7, 101, and 265; the last, in particular, being first rate. And Mr. Brittan Willis has, in his Harvest Wains (8 and 93), very agreeably diversified his subjects, and enlarged the scale he has commonly adopted, except for studies.

Mr. Carl Haag has a large drawing (of which we shall give an Engraving), entitled "Danger in the Desert" (104). It is a work of conspicuous ability, representing a camel hobbled and lying down, a terrified woman, with her babe clasped to her bosom, cowering at its side, and her protecting mate—a noble figure—standing with his firelock ready, coolly and bravely awaiting the approach of two suspicious-looking mounted Bedouins, who, lance in hand, are seen galloping towards them. The best example of Mr. Topham's graceful style is "Saved from the Flood" (10)—a Welsh girl picking her way, under a threatening sky, over stones in the bed of a swelling stream, with a rescued lamb under her arm. Mr. S. Read contributes views of "The Market-Place, Antwerp" (175), with the tracery of the noble cathedral spire "made out" with reverent care; of the "Chapel of St. Ildefonso, in the Cathedral of Toledo" (55); and of the quaint "Holstein Thor, at Lubeck" (65). But his most important work is the "Interior of St. Mark's" (174). Here he has judiciously modified the picturesque touch and treatment which characterise the first-named works in order to obtain the required depth of tone; and those who best know St. Mark's will best appreciate the fidelity with which Mr. Read has represented an interior which is one of the most difficult in Europe to convey a right impression of, so conflicting are its gloomy richness and partial lights, the glimmering obscurity of its mosaics, and its sheen of gilding and coloured marbles and porphyry. Mr. T. Danby's "Gwynant Lake" (24) evinces a very tender feeling in its beautiful glow of sunlight and mellow reflections. Other drawings have more conventionalism in their uncertain colouring and vague intention. Mr. Alfred Hunt always affords us some new artistic impression; always in his works there are some lovely passages of truth which escape the ordinary observer, although these may be side by side of others which are but confused and half expressed or wholly questionable. In rendering transient atmospheric effects he is sometimes quite Turner-esque. We have an instance in No. 60 which will recall the strange aspect of sunlight seen through the fringe of a heavy shower to every person who has witnessed the effect. "A Land of Smouldering Fire" (70)—representing the Bay of Naples at nightfall, with the highest region of sky still tinged by the sunken sun—is another very original drawing; and exquisitely suggestive is the little view of "Thun in Spring" (214). Mr. Birket Foster sends some pretty little bits in his popular manner, together with a view, possessing much more genuine art-quality, of the "Valley of the Tyne" (128), with its countless chimneys and furnaces belching forth their volumes of smoke. We have space only to add that the following are also fairly represented—Messrs. Whittaker, Richardson, Collingwood Smith, Naftel, Nash, Burgess, and Branwhite.

It has been decided that the long boot and the pantaloons shall in future be the dress of the British cavalry, in lieu of the present inconvenient and unsightly leather overall.

Among several rewards which have been conferred by the Royal Humane Society for saving life, one is especially deserving of mention for the great presence of mind and gallantry displayed. This is the case of John Langan, a letter-carrier at Ballina, to whom the society has awarded its medal for having saved a youth named Sexton, under the following circumstances:—The boy was playing in a cot on the river Moy, Ballina, under some weirs, and by some means fell over, but had the presence of mind to seize the gunwale and hold by it, though immersed in the water up to his neck. The cot was rapidly carried away by the flood many hundred yards below both bridges; and, though a boat was put out, the boatmen were unable to reach it. Langan, who was standing on the lower bridge, jumped off the wall into the torrent, and happily succeeded, though not without the greatest difficulty, in reaching it in its course, and was able to pull in the drowning boy. He then broke off a piece of the gunwale in order to work the cot, and ultimately succeeded in reaching the shore with his charge in safety.

In view of the proposed alteration in the assessment of the income tax, the *Daily News* recalls the fact that when Sir Robert Peel brought in his Income-Tax Bill, in 1842, the assessment, at 7d. in the pound, was at the rate of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. This was continued year by year until 1853, when, Mr. Gladstone being Chancellor of the Exchequer, an Act was passed limiting the continuance of the 7d. rate to seven years (until 1860), when the impost was to be gradually reduced; but all incomes between £100 and £150 were made liable to a payment of 5d. in the pound during that period. In consequence, however, of the Crimean war, the rates were doubled. In 1857 Sir George Lewis returned to the former rates, and in the following year there was a uniform assessment of 5d. In 1859, in consequence of a deficit left by the Tory Government, Mr. Gladstone made the rate for the larger incomes 9d., and for the smaller ones 6d. In the next year there were rates of 10s. and 7d.; in 1862, rates of 9d. and 6d.; in 1863 there was a uniform rate of 7d., with a deduction of £60 from incomes under £200; in 1864 the rate was 6d.; and in 1865 it was reduced to 4d. This was continued until November, 1867, when, through the Abyssinian war, it was raised to 5d., and in the following April to 6d. In 1869 Mr. Lowe again placed it at 5d., and last year at 4d.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

"The red fool-fury of the Seine," as Tennyson calls it, still furnishes the subjects of some of our Engravings. One of our Special Artists, now at Versailles, sends us sketches of what is done by the troops and batteries of artillery employed against the Communists of Paris, especially around Suresnes and Puteaux, suburban villages on the left bank of the Seine, west of the Bois de Boulogne. At the village and bridge of Asnières, lower down on the same bank of the river, conflicts have taken place, one of which, resulting in the flight of the Communists across the bridge, is shown in a sketch by a French artist. The guns of the great fortress on Mont Valérien, which rises immediately above Suresnes, have been constantly directed against that gate of the circuit of Paris ramparts called the Porte Maillot, in the Avenue de Neuilly, where the Communists had placed a battery to fire upon the Government troops moving from the south and west, by Puteaux and Courbevoie, along the left bank of the Seine. One of our Illustrations shows the working of the guns in Fort Valérien, while another shows the scene inside the ramparts at the Porte Maillot, where the shells from Valérien fall amongst the Communists, and sometimes throw them into confusion. The bringing in at Versailles of wounded Communists made prisoners by the Government troops is an incident which our Artist there has represented; and, on the other side, we receive from Paris a sketch, by M. Jules Pelcoq, of the bringing home of wounded combatants, to the dismay and grief of their wives and children in the city. The forcible impression in the streets, at any hour, of all classes of men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, who are compelled to enter the ranks of the Communist army, is another incident of the hideous state of affairs in Paris.

The Engraving on our front page represents a scene actually witnessed by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who was in the village of Suresnes while it was bombarded, not from Mont Valérien, whose fire passed directly over it, but from the hill called the Trocadero, held by the Communists, south of the Bois de Boulogne. The Communist batteries on the Trocadero aimed at Fort Valérien, but the distance was too great, and their shells continually fell short, dropping into Suresnes and Puteaux, and inflicting much distress upon the inhabitants, who had taken no active part in the conflict. Our Artist writes as follows upon this occasion:—

"Seeing that many shells had gone through houses in Suresnes, just below Mont Valérien, I went down to the village to see some of the places where they had entered and what damage had been done. Most of the people were still about, but looking nervous and much scared. One man and his wife, when I asked why they did not leave, replied, 'Where can we go?' The people stood at their doors, and when the 'whish' of a shell was heard they got ready to run in any direction to save themselves. While I was talking to some of these people the well-known sounds were heard. All eyes were turned upward to watch for the danger. Soon it came; and the shell, with a crash, went through a garret-window, sending the fragments of glass about and blowing out the clean white window-blind, which fell fluttering to the ground. There was a sudden rush of everyone to the house. White smoke was coming from the windows, and everyone expected to find that some persons had suffered within. I went with the crowd, and scrambled up a narrow stair, covered with lath and plaster. The rubbish of the shattered building increased as we mounted. The first door we reached could not be opened, since the whole house had been so shaken that the lock was jammed. A good push was given by more than one strong arm, and then we could look in, through a thick smoke like a London fog smelling strong of villainous saltpetre and charged with lime and dust. As this cleared away, we could see the family—the man standing as if he had lost his reason; a gaping hole overhead where the shell had entered, and a yawning abyss at his feet, where it had gone through the floor to the rooms below. Slowly the darkness cleared away, and it was found that, as if by miracle, not one was touched. A basket-cradle was one of the first articles of furniture I could make out; but the mother had naturally seized her child, and the cradle was empty. A large mass, the ruins of a partition, which, I think, separated the bed-rooms, lay across the room. There was great excitement among the people hunting for the fragments of shell till they were got and exhibited to the crowd. In the midst of this bustle and noise I was able to sketch enough of the details to send you the inclosed illustration of this scene."

The same Artist writes again with reference to his sketch of the guns in the fortress of Mont Valérien firing into Paris:—"We were close up to Valérien, at the entrance, and could see the men and guns quite well as they were bombarding the Porte Maillot. The insurgents were endeavouring to return the fire from some batteries near Passy; but, as a rule, their shells fell short of Valérien, only one or two reaching the interior of the fort. Nearly all their shells fell in or about the village of Suresnes, which is at the foot of Valérien. The villagers mostly remained in their houses, but some were in the streets, and every now and then a crash marked the arrival of an unpleasant visitor, when all the people rushed forward to see the effects of the explosion and to inquire after the wounded. The fire of the insurgents was simply wanton, as the only damage it did was to property and lives of harmless villagers. The guns of Mont Valérien at times were firing with great rapidity, but at other times would slacken or cease altogether. We learned that they were bombarding the works of the insurgents, and only fired when they saw them at work. Still, these shells would do great damage to houses near those works." This agrees with the statements of correspondents in Paris, one of whom says:—"Fort Valérien has been very noisy all night with the rifled 24-pounders throwing 48-lb long shells. The precision of the gunners in this fort is remarkable, as they fire right up the Avenue de Neuilly and the Avenue de la Grande Armée; but their aim would be sure to involve the destruction of many houses. Only in two or three instances have I seen the shells directed against the Porte Maillot and the batteries erected on the portion of the ramparts close to it to explode anywhere else. I think I have seen a hundred fall at the gate, and it is reported that breaches have been made in the rampart to such an extent that the insurgents have been obliged to withdraw their batteries for some distance." Another letter says:—"I do believe, from frequent observation, that the officer in command at Valérien never willingly throws a shell into a house inhabited by unarmed people; but when the avenues immediately outside the Arc de Triomphe are aimed for with the object of clearing them of insurgents, and when endeavours are made to dismount the guns on the Trocadero, it is impossible to avoid the sacrifice of innocent lives and of a vast amount of property belonging to persons who have no sympathy with the rebels."

The object of the fire is, of course, to render it impossible for the insurgents to mass large forces at the Porte Maillot, so as to make a sortie in force against the fortifications of the bridge of Neuilly. The Avenue of the Grand Army is more effectually swept by the heavy guns now mounted at the Round-Point at Courbevoie, which, being in a direct line with the Avenue, send every shot straight up it, with but

little risk of damaging the private houses. The guns at the bridge of Neuilly are similarly available; and these, with the guns of Courbevoie, seem amply sufficient to render any large accumulation of insurgents near the gate impossible. Besides these, the fortification at the bridge is furnished with three mitrailleuses; and, even if the insurgents did make a sortie, these mitrailleuses, with the guns at the bridge and those at Courbevoie, would be sufficient to sweep any force whatever off the broad road. Fort Valérien is most profitably engaged in concentrating its fire upon the gate, the demi-base which protects it, and the ramparts beside it.

The defeat of the Communists at Asnières, on Monday week, was described in our Paris correspondent's letter. That village is on the left bank of the Seine, nearly opposite Clichy, the north-western suburb of Paris outside Montmartre. The right wing of the whole Communist army lay beyond the Seine, between Asnières, Colombes, and Gennevilliers, parallel with the Western Railway, the Havre and Dieppe line, which there crosses the peninsula formed by a bend of the river. The proper bridge of Asnières was destroyed, as our readers will remember, during the Prussian siege; but the railway bridge still remains, and there was a bridge of boats also. The Communists, on the 17th inst., not only occupied Asnières, but had intrenchments and barricades as far as Colombes, defended by mitrailleuses, assisted by some large marine guns and a few 7-pounders from a battery posted at the Château Bécon, and some armour-plated railway-vans moving along the line of railroad. From the neighbourhood of the bridge these guns swept Courbevoie and enfiladed the island of La Grande Jatte, where the Generals of the Commune professed to have surrounded 2000 gendarmes, whom they afterwards "let go." It was important to relieve the Seine and Courbevoie from this proximity; it was especially important to get possession of Asnières, to obtain a second position for crossing the Seine at this part, as well as the bridge of Neuilly.

Asnières was carried quickly. Some Versailles mitrailleuses, placed on the right of the Communist intrenchments, forced their defenders to abandon them. An armour-plated railway van which had advanced was thrown on its side by a shell; shot was rained upon the fugitives. The rout was complete; and when the Communists in flight were stopped by the Seine, their bridge of boats became insufficient to carry them across. They threw themselves upon it pell-mell, some falling into the river, most of them crying that "they were betrayed." Hardly had the main body of the fugitives gained the right bank before their commander caused the bridge to be cut, making retreat impossible to the remainder of the troops on the left bank, except by crossing the Seine on the railway bridge under musketry and cannon fire. This capture of Asnières was effected so quickly that the attack was not known in Paris till it was already too late to send reinforcements. One battalion which arrived on the right bank was unable to gain the left bank, and was soon forced to retreat. It carried away another battalion which was following. An effort to stop them was made at the gate of Asnières, but many passed through and spread the alarm among the upper districts of the right bank. The battalions that suffered most were those of Montmartre and La Chapelle. The number of killed, wounded, and prisoners was large. Without a minute's loss of time the Versailles troops intrenched themselves on the heights of Asnières, and planted at the Château Bécon, opposite the villages of Courcelles, Levallois, and Champerret, a strong battery, which holds in check the Communist battery at the corner of the cemetery of Levallois, on the embankment of the Western Railway. That battery, which had been constructed and armed during the siege, commanded the centre of the peninsula of Gennevilliers. The whole peninsula is now entirely in the power of the French army, which has rebuilt the bridge at Bezons, and opposite to St. Ouen can join within a short distance the outposts of the Prussian army. Thus the half-circle of the investing force is completed from east to west, passing by the south; the Germans occupying the other half of the circle.

The wounded Communist insurgents made prisoners, and brought into Versailles upon cacolets, or pannier-seats, one suspended at each side of a horse, usually present a wretched appearance. Their uniform, as National Guards, is torn off their backs, and they retain no article of military costume; while their shaggy, uncombed hair and beards, with the neglected and dirty state of their persons, make them look altogether very unlike French soldiers. The Communist wounded who are not captured arrive in Paris by the ambulance vans, but are not so well cared for as those who suffered during the German siege, because the Commune has suppressed the charitable establishment of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded, confiscated its stores, and sent away the Sisters of Mercy. A distressing scene, where the wife and child and parents of a man badly wounded gather about him in the street, as he is taken out of the van, is represented by our Paris Artist. We refer, next, to our Illustration of the press-gang. Men are compelled by force, in the name of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," to undergo this sort of thing for a mischievous madness—"liberty" to destroy "equality" in misery, and the "fraternity" of Cain to Abel.

Four of our Illustrations belong to the effects of the late war between the Germans and the French. One shows the ruins of the village of Garches, near St. Cloud, which was a spot where much fighting took place, especially in the last great sortie, when the neighbouring redoubt of Montreuil was captured and recaptured. A second represents the Château de Meudon, from the residence of Prince Napoleon, which is situated on the south-west side of Paris, nearly opposite the Fort of Issy. The Versailles Government forces occupy this mansion, with its garden terraces, where guns are mounted to check any renewed advance of the Communists on the road to Versailles. Of the other Illustrations, one represents a memorial of the bombardment of Strasbourg, the ruins of the noble Public Library, which was destroyed, with all its printed books and manuscripts, by the fire of German siege batteries. A subscription has been raised in Germany to restore the building. The remaining Illustration is that of the African cavalry, Spahis and Ghous, belonging to the army of General Chanzy, in the retreat from Le Mans, during the winter.

The Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has contributed £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mr. Samuel Halkett, the librarian of the Faculty of Advocates, who, alike for his great learning and his genial character, was universally and deservedly respected.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club opened its season on Saturday last. The commodore, Mr. Cecil Long, hoisted his flag on board the Water Sprite, placed at his disposal by Mr. C. Borras, and was followed in a cruise from Erith to Gravesend by Mr. Lowe, vice-commodore, in his yacht Eva, and was accompanied by other vessels. A large party sat down to dinner at the New Falcon Hotel, Gravesend, presided over by the commodore.



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: RETURN OF THE WOUNDED TO PARIS.

MARRIAGE GIFT TO PRINCESS LOUISE.

Some of the jewellery and other beautiful things given to Princess Louise by her friends, upon the happy occasion of her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne, were shown in the engravings we published within a week or two after the wedding-day. We now engrave a representation of the bracelet given to her Royal Highness by the tenantry and other people of the Ross of Mull. The Ross, as our readers know, is the district forming the south-west promontory of the Isle of Mull, which belongs to the Duke of Argyll. This bracelet is composed of pieces of the peculiar green serpentine of Iona, set in gold and mounted on a gold band by Mr. Sanderson, of Edinburgh. In the Duke of Argyll's little book on Iona, which we lately noticed, will be found some account of the geology, as well as the history, of that interesting islet, so closely neighbouring the Ross of Mull; the material chosen for this ornamental work seems to be found in rich veins, traversing the diverse rock strata, and to be worthy of some attention.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE NEW RED ROCKS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. William Pengelly, F.R.S., commenced a course of three lectures on the Geology of Devonshire, more especially of the New Red Sandstone System, on Tuesday week. In his opening remarks he said that every human being might be said to be learning to read in the Book of Nature; and that his aim, in the present course, was to show what might be read in the sandstones, conglomerates, and marls, which make up the new red sandstone system of Devonshire; and he pointed out how much information respecting the history of the earth and its ancient life might be obtained by the intelligent study of such a mass of Torbay conglomerate as lay before him, by a well-educated person ignorant of geology. Referring to a large coloured map, he then traced the present extent of the red rocks, embracing the eastern part of the county from the central shores of Torbay, along the coast, to the confines of Dorsetshire, and, in the interior, to Porlock, on the Bristol Channel; and he showed how the system makes considerable incursions into the county beyond its general western boundary, giving also indications, in the form of outliers, that it formerly extended still further westward—to Bideford Bay on the north, and to Plymouth Sound on the south. As to the age of the red rocks in relation to that of the other rocks of the county, Mr. Pengelly pointed out that the red rocks in certain localities are found lying unconformably on, and occupying pockets and fissures in the slates, limestones, and culmiferous grits; and that the red conglomerates, which may be regarded as natural museums containing specimens of all the older rocks of the district, are made up of fragments of these limestones and grits, together with pieces of the felspathic traps of the Exeter district, occasional boulders of the granites and elvans of Dartmoor; whilst, on the other hand, the red marls near

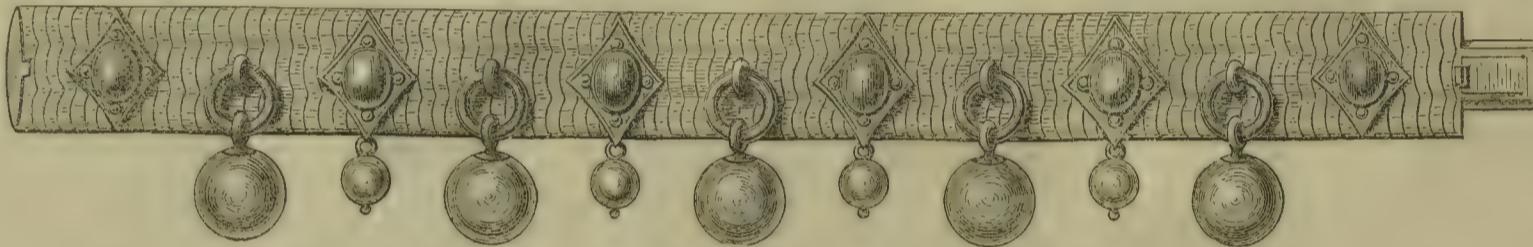
Axmouth pass under the beds of lias, and the famous "bone bed" at its base. Hence the red rocks are certainly of less antiquity than those of the first series which lay beneath them and furnished materials for their formation, but are more ancient than the second series under which they passed. Proceeding next to consider the place of these rocks in the chronological series of the geologist, Mr. Pengelly remarked that, as there are scarcely any fossils in them, their position can be inferred from physical considerations alone; but as the culmiferous grits of North and Central Devon are of the upper carboniferous age, and the lias near Axmouth belongs to the base of the Jurassic system, the red rocks are clearly either Permian or Triassic, or both. He then contended that—as there is no break in the entire series, as there is the most complete mineral and stratigraphical sequence or passage from the uppermost beds of the red marl to the beds of lias lying on them, as the former contains pseudomorphs of salt similar to those found in Cheshire, and as Mr. Whitaker has recently found the jaw of a hyperodapedon on the left bank of the river Otter,—the new red sandstones of Devonshire belong not only to the Triassic system, but entirely to the Keuper, the uppermost of its three great subdivisions. This is also clearly the case with all the beds from the Otter eastward, as they represent all its three subdivisions. He argued, further, that no part of the red rocks are Permian, since they contain fragments of both the granites and elvans of Dartmoor—two hypogene rocks, formed in succession after the close of the carboniferous period, and laid bare by denudation before the red conglomerates were formed.

Mr. Pengelly, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, described the materials of the new red rocks of Devonshire, and the interesting objects found in them, specimens of which were placed on the table. He said that most of the conglomerates east of the Exe are of immediate derivation, as shown by their fossils; and the red outlier in Bigbury Bay is composed of crystalline schists. The source of the Murchisonite trap pebbles has not been ascertained, unless, as has been conjectured, they are altered fragments of Dartmoor granite. The remarkable Beekites, found almost exclusively in the conglomerates of Torbay, which derive their name from Dr. Beeke, the late Dean of Bristol, are fossiliferous fragments of Devonian limestone invested, wholly or partially, with chalcedony, in the form of tubercles, not unfrequently surrounded with rings. The nucleus is sometimes closely fitted, sometimes detached, rolling about loosely within, and sometimes it is reduced to a few grains, so that the beekite can float in water. The "pebble-bed" west of Budleigh Salterton has excited much interest since 1864, when attention was drawn to it by Mr. W. Vicary. It is about 100 ft. thick, overlying a thick series of marl beds, and underlying a great accumulation of limestone. It rises from the beach diagonally westward to the face of the lofty cliff, and extends from its outcrop at the summit for many miles into the interior in a line parallel to the course of the river

Otter. The pebbles are mostly fine-grained quartzites, worn into smooth flattened ellipsoids, containing fossils—some lower Silurian and Devonian of uncertain derivation. Red is the prevalent, but by no means the invariable, colour of the Devonian rocks. In Torbay the hues vary from red to purple on one side and to white on the other. About Dawlish red is the most permanent; near Sidmouth the beds are blotched; and east of the Axe they are greenish-pink. All the colours seem to be due to the presence of a compound of iron. Although some of the boulders, especially of trap, are of great size, and others, apparently of distant derivation, retain their angularity almost unimpaired, there seems no reason to attribute their transportation to ice, since larger boulders in the present day are carried by the waves considerable distances, and many of the older rocks of Devonshire, from their jointed structure, are liable, on their journey, to resolve themselves into angular fragments. Few contemporary fossils are found in these red rocks; but traces resembling the trails and burrows of animals appear in the sandstone. The lecture concluded with remarks on the powerful action of the sea and atmosphere in the formation of fissures and caverns in the rocks, many fine examples of which occur in Devonshire.

THE PROPAGATION OF SOUND.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Sound on Thursday week. He began by ascribing all our sensations to a kind of motion conveyed by the nerves to the brain; thus, the effect of an explosion upon the ear is propagated through it as a wave or pulse which strikes on the drum of the ear, causing it to shiver; its tremors are transmitted to the auditory nerve, and thence to the brain, giving the sensation of sound. Illustrations were then given of the propagation of sound in waves, analogous to those of water; and a sonorous wave was described as consisting of two parts, in one of which the air was condensed, and in the other rarefied; the rate of propagation depending upon the elasticity of the medium. It was shown, by means of an air-pump, that sound cannot pass through a vacuum, and that it becomes very indistinct in an attenuated gas like hydrogen. The distant effects of great explosions, such as those of gunpowder-mills, were referred to in illustration of the enormous increase of the elasticity produced by the violent evolution of heated gas; and the formation and propagation of the waves of sound were strikingly illustrated by means of diagrams, by the wave-machine, and by tuning-forks, to which small mirrors were attached—the optical effects being thrown upon a screen. In reference to the velocity of the passage of sound, Dr. Tyndall stated that at the freezing temperature the rate is 1090 ft. a second, and that it increases about 2 ft. for every degree of the centigrade scale added to the temperature of the air. Newton, who did not consider the change of temperature, gave the theoretic velocity at 916 ft. a second. The velocity of sound in water is more than four times its velocity in air; in iron, seventeen times; and in pine-wood, ten times.



BRACELET PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE ROSS OF MULL TO PRINCESS LOUISE.

Among many other interesting illustrations, was an example of the "telephonic concert" of Sir Charles Wheatstone. The notes of a musical box in a room two floors off were distinctly heard in the lecture-room when a guitar was placed on the end of a deal rod connected with the box.

THE PRE-SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Blackie began his discourse on this subject yesterday week, by commenting on the importance of the "History of Origins," since nothing comes of nothing. As Homer derived much matter from the ballads circulating at his time, so also Socrates and Plato were very much indebted to their great predecessors. These men were "complete men," a class difficult to find in the present day, when the pursuit of knowledge is so much specialised. They devoted their minds to the study of physics and metaphysics, of morals and of theology. The mission of Socrates, therefore, was not to create moral philosophy, but to protest against a physicometa-physical philosophy, which wasted itself in vague speculation, leading to no practical result; and, by putting the weapons of exact logic into the hands of thinking men, he taught them to vanquish scepticism and vice on their own chosen battle-field. He was the preacher of social reason and the apostle of practical logic. The earlier Greek philosophers were principally natives of Asia Minor, Magna Graecia, and Sicily. The symbol, watchword, or principle of one class had a material form in something external, real and objective, permeated and moulded by a Divine reasonable power felt to be everywhere present. Thales asserted water to be the principle of all things. Solidity is the only dead thing in the universe; liquidity everywhere is the principle of life. Water is mentioned in Genesis i. 2. Homer calls ocean the primal father of the Gods. Pindar says, "Water is the best thing." Anaximander, the mathematician, asserted that one element is not to be preferred to the others; that there is one which includes all, the "apeiron," the "undetermined," or "infinite," which may become water, air, earth, or fire, but is none of them; a sort of anticipation of the "protoplasm" of Huxley; a primal character, having no definite character, but out of which all characters are made. Anaximenes said that the principle of all things is air, which is a higher potency of water, a fluidity in a more perfect and subtle shape, near to the fountain-head of the fervid pulsing vitality of the universe; and he observed its condensation and rarefaction. Heraclitus taught that everything is created by fire and dissolved into fire, since it is heat which makes water into steam, and its loss which makes water ice; and solidity and fluidity depend on various degrees of heat. This heat he held to be a divine, rational energy, never at rest. Everything, he said, is produced by contraries: that which leads to production is war and contest, and that which leads to the conflagration is harmony and peace. Heat is thus a mode of motion, and by it the whole world exists. Empedocles asserted the existence of the four elements, and their union by friendship and separation by discord; a doctrine resembling the attraction and repulsion of modern science. He was strongly materialistic, but held the "logos" of Pythagoras, and not the mere atomism of Epicurus. The mechanical, atomistic, purely material philosophy was taught by Democritus, Protagoras, and others, and compared by Professor Blackie to modern atheism, which he described as no philosophy, but only science. Proceeding to the metaphysical or theological philosophers, he

began with Pythagoras, who made "number" the bases of his teaching, deriving from it a ratio or reason, music, calculation, proportion—all infallible indexes of the presence of mind. In social science he represented the principle of order. He established a moral community resembling the Christian Church, and he taught the immortality of the soul—being thus a remarkable precursor of Plato. Xenophanes of Colophon strongly opposed polytheism, and held a refined sort of pantheism. He said:—

There is one God supreme, above all gods and men that be;
Not like a mortal thing in shape, nor like in thought is He. . . .
All eyes, all ears, all though is God, the omnipresent Soul;
And free from toil, by force of mind He moves the mighty whole.

After a brief notice of the opinions of Parmenides and Anaxagoras, the Professor concluded by reading a poetical summary of the pre-Socratic philosophy, ending with—

Cause never dwelt in aught of sensuous kind;
Sole first and last of all that is, and was,
And yet shall be, in heaven and earth, is mind.

Dr. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

EARLY ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., began a course of eight lectures on the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy on Saturday last. In his introductory remarks he divided his subject-matter into two parts. He said that in the first he would consider the means of observation employed in the pre-telescopic age, which extended to the commencement of the seventeenth century, the time of Copernicus and Galileo; and in the second he would describe and illustrate the construction of the telescope, together with its various improvements and its important adjuncts, the clock, photography, and the spectroscope. To the ancients the whole heavens must have been almost a blank, as appears by their feeble attempts to comprehend them. The horizon was their first instrument, and hence astronomy was first cultivated in great plains and on hills, where observations of the rising and setting of the stars were made by kings and priests, more especially at sunrise; and thus the Egyptians fixed the beginning of their year by observing the heliacal rising of Sirius. These phenomena were associated with navigation and agriculture; and time was divided into months by observations of the moon, the planets being then ignored. About 350 B.C. Eudoxus attempted the mapping of the stars geographically, and other fruits of horizon observations began to appear. The earth was regarded as immovable, and the sun and stars as revolving around it. About 300 B.C. Autolycus, in his treatise on the rising and setting of the stars, applied geometry to astronomy. His theorems are confined to the fixed stars, and he refers to the twelve parts of the zodiac. About the same time Euclid, in his *Phaenomena*, describes the pole star as visible between the Bears, not changing its place, but always revolving upon itself; and he alludes to other stars near it as always visible. He also asserts that the heaven is spherical; and describes the horizon, the meridian, the tropics, and the zodiacal and equinoctial circles. About 430 B.C., by means of a heliometer, probably a modified gnomon, Meton determined the summer solstice, and consequently the length of the year. With the establishment of the museum at Alexandria by Ptolemy II. science begins to dawn. Here dwelt Aristyllus, Timocharis, and Eratosthenes, by whom great advances were made; and here, about 150 B.C., Hipparchus, a great arranger of instruments, discovered that the earth is

not in the centre of the solar motion, from which time are dated all the composite spheres, cycle on epicycle, which lasted till the time of Kepler. Hipparchus also determined the motions of the sun and moon, involving an accurate definition of the year, and a method of predicting eclipses. By means of the ecliptic astrolabe he obtained longitudes and latitudes, and he moreover attained a more accurate knowledge of the precession of the equinoxes. He is therefore justly esteemed the great luminary of ancient astronomy.

Mr. W. R. Ralston will give a discourse on Russian Folk-Lore at the evening meeting on Friday, May 5.

There has been a strike among the boys and girls employed in making cartridges at Woolwich Arsenal, in consequence of the War Office having reduced the rate of pay by one halfpenny per thousand.

Charles Crow, bailiff to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elvedon, Suffolk, killed himself in an extraordinary manner on Wednesday. Being left alone for a few minutes, he took up a stone bottle which contained a quart of brandy and drank the whole of it. He died in a few hours. At the inquest a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

The Earl of Dalhousie was entertained, last Saturday, at Arbroath, by his tenantry. Referring to the game laws, his Lordship said he would not interfere with the freedom of contract, but he would alter the law so as to enable the tenant to recover damages in the County Court, without appeal from the judgment. He would exclude rabbits from the game-list in the interest of the farmers.

One of the divers employed in the deepening of the Ford near Waterford found recently at the bottom of the river an old Irish canoe in a good state of preservation. From the rude build it would appear to be very ancient, for it is hewn of a solid piece of timber. The dimensions are about 35 ft. long by 3 ft. in width. Local historians state that at the time King John paid a visit to Waterford several boats were lost near this spot, and it is surmised that the new discovery may be one of those relics of ancient times. It is now in possession of Mr. A. Stephens, the engineer of the Harbour Commissioners.

The first report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on University tests which has recently been issued, contains no expression of opinion on the part of the Committee. It merely reproduces the evidence of twenty-five witnesses, adduced during the sittings of the Committee. Canon Liddon, on being examined, said he thought some tests were necessary; but under our actual circumstances a modification of the existing tests was undoubtedly desirable for political reasons. He believed, however, that the general spirit of the University Tests Bill would have an injurious effect upon University legislation. He should be in favour of a bill for making such a modification of the existing system of tests as would be compatible with the substantial interests of religion in Universities. With reference to the test of the Thirty-nine Articles, Canon Liddon said that a smaller number of theological propositions might be more easily assented to conscientiously. He would have these framed so as to admit Roman Catholics and Dissenters, but to exclude Unitarians, Deists, and people who believe less than Deists.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY DALRYMPLE.

Charlotte, widow of Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, fifth Baronet, of North Berwick House, in the county of Haddington, died, at 20, Chesham-place, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-seven. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart., M.P., of Lochend, a distinguished cavalry officer at the battle of Minden, and was married, July 30, 1806, to Colonel John Dalrymple (afterwards fifth Baronet), by whom she leaves the present Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., and several other children.

LORD PLUNKET.

The Right Hon. John-Span Plunket, third Baron Plunket, of

Newton, in the county of Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Q.C., died on the 16th inst., at St. Valerie, Bray, in the county of Dublin. His Lordship was born in 1793, the second son of William Conyngham, the first and great Lord Plunket, by Catherine, his wife, only daughter of John McCausland, Esq., of Strabane, M.P. for the county of Donegal. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1817, and became Q.C. in 1824. His Lordship formerly held the office of Assistant Barrister for the county of Meath; and, in 1836, succeeded to the peerage at the death of his brother Thomas, second Baron, Bishop of Tuam. He married, April 5, 1824, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and had issue, five sons—viz., William Conyngham, fourth and present Lord Plunket, Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, who is married to Anne Lee, only daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Le Guiness, Bart., M.P.; Charles Bushe, Assistant Resident Councillor, Penang; David Robert, Q.C., M.P. for the University of Dublin; Arthur Cecil Crampton, an officer in the Army; and Patrick Henry Coghill, also in the Army; and eight daughters, five of whom are married—viz., Anna, wife of the Ven. John R. Darley, Archdeacon of Ardagh; Catherine Frances, wife of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, Bart.; Charlotte, wife of Thomas Henry Barton, Esq.; Louisa Lilius, wife of Richard J. Greene, Esq.; and Selina Maria, wife of Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D.

SIR J. L. LISTER-KAYE, BART.

Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, second Baronet, of Denby Grange, in the county of York, died on the 13th inst., at 7, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. He was born, Aug. 18, 1801, the eldest son of Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart. (who assumed by Royal license, in 1806, the additional surname of Kaye, and was created a Baronet, Dec. 28, 1812), by Lady Amelia Grey, his wife, fifth daughter of George Harry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was educated at Westminster, and succeeded his father as second Baronet, Feb. 28, 1827. Sir John was a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire and a magistrate for that county and for Cheshire. He married, first, Oct. 21, 1824, Matilda, only daughter and heiress of George Arbuthnot, Esq., by whom he leaves issue two sons and four daughters; and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson, the present Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye, Bart. (son of the late Lister-Kaye, Esq., and Lady Caroline Pepys, his wife, third daughter of Charles Christopher, first Earl of Cottenham), who was born in February, 1853.

SIR HARRY BURRARD, BART.

Sir Harry Burrard, fifth Baronet, of Walhampton, Hants, whose death is just announced, is the third Baronet Burrard who has died during the last twelve months. He was born Oct. 13, 1818, the elder son of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, third Baronet, Chaplain in Ordinary to four successive Sovereigns, by Emma, his second wife, daughter of Admiral

Joseph Bingham, and he succeeded to the title at the decease of his half-brother, Sir George Burrard, Bart., M.P. for Lymington, who was drowned last September, while bathing at Lyme Regis. Sir Harry married, Aug. 6, 1845, Mary Standley, youngest daughter of the late John Allen, Esq., of Blackheath, and leaves a son and successor, Sir Harry Paul Burrard, present and sixth Baronet, born Sept. 5, 1846, who is an officer in the 60th Royal Rifles.

THE RIGHT HON. J. R. DAVISON.

The Right Hon. John Robert Davison, Q.C., P.C., Judge-Advocate General, M.P. for the city of Durham, died suddenly, on the 15th inst., at the Auberies, near Sudbury. The right hon. gentleman, who was second son of the late Rev. Edward Davison, of Durham and of Harlington, Middlesex, was called to the Bar in 1849, joined the Northern Circuit, enjoyed for several years extensive Parliamentary practice, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1866. At the general election he was returned for his native city of Durham, and was chosen a few months since to succeed Sir Colman O'Loughlin in the office of Judge-Advocate General. He married, in 1860, Jane Anna, daughter of the late Nicholas Wood, Esq., and became a widower in 1869.

SIR JUSTIN SHEIL, K.C.B.

Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., died at his residence, 13, Eaton-place, on the 17th inst. He was the last surviving brother of the late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P., the brilliant orator, of the time of O'Connell, being a son of Edward Sheil, Esq., of Bellevue, near Waterford, a Cadiz merchant, by his wife, a daughter of John McCarthy, Esq., of Springhouse, in the county of Tipperary. He entered at an early age, in 1816, the military service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, attained the rank of Colonel 17th Native

Infantry in 1856, and that of Lieutenant-General in 1870. Transferred to the diplomatic service, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Persia, March, 1836, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, September, 1844. In 1848 he was created a Companion of the Bath, and was promoted for his diplomatic services to be a K.C.B. (Civil) in 1855. In 1866 he purchased from Mr. More O'Ferrall the estate of Castle Baggot, near Dublin, but subsequently sold it. He married, in 1848, Mary Leonora, daughter of the late Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and by her (who died in 1869) leaves a large family.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. W., T. M.—Blank diagrams for chess problems are very cheap, and every composer should use them.

R. W.—The proper course is to address your communications to the Editor (not to the publisher), 198, Strand.

D. M., R. W., and Others.—The Knight's Tour promised shall appear shortly; but we wish first to publish some more of the games played by Mr. Rosenthal during his late tour in Scotland.

G. H. H.—TOURING.—The *Chess Player's Chronicle* has been dead many years.

A. CANADIAN PLAYER.—The mate is self evident at the first glance.

E. DOUCET.—Simple in its extreme.

I. PHENIX.—It will be impracticable, we fear, to publish any more of your problems unless you will be good enough to number them consecutively. At present we have three or four marked "No. 1," and as many marked "No. 2." If you would use diagrams, and distinguish every diagram by a different figure, it would be a great improvement.

H. TIVEDELL.—The last position of yours, received, appears to us hardly up to the standard of your best problems.

J. E. L.—Mr. Headley's Problem No. 1415 cannot possibly be solved by 1. *B* to *K* *K* *sq.*

THOMAS.—On the communication spoken of, it appears to have miscarried.

GODFREY.—Our correspondents grow hard to satisfy; Problem No. 1416 is correct,

I. A. W. HUNTER.—We have repeatedly said that problems of more than four moves, unless by some acknowledged master of the art, are distasteful to the chess readers of a new paper.

F. W. H.—In the first place, send your name and address; in the second, say whether you mean foreign as well as English periodicals.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—Contributors of Knight's Tours should be particularly careful that their letters, diagrams, &c., are all on one sheet of paper, or, if on more than one, that the sheets are pinned together. Neglect of this precaution has already led to hopeless confusion. We have two or three dozen Tours, and in most cases the diagram is pasted from the composer's note and signature. The result is that we cannot possibly assign the Tours to their right owners. A correspondent to a newspaper should bear in mind that his letter is only one of many hundred letters which are often mixed together without their envelopes, and if the contents of each are not carefully connected it becomes impossible to distinguish one from the other.

LAD. OF ALDERBANK, E. O.—Apropos of the above, what is your Tour? If you will give the letters, &c., we will, with no doubt, find the diagram.

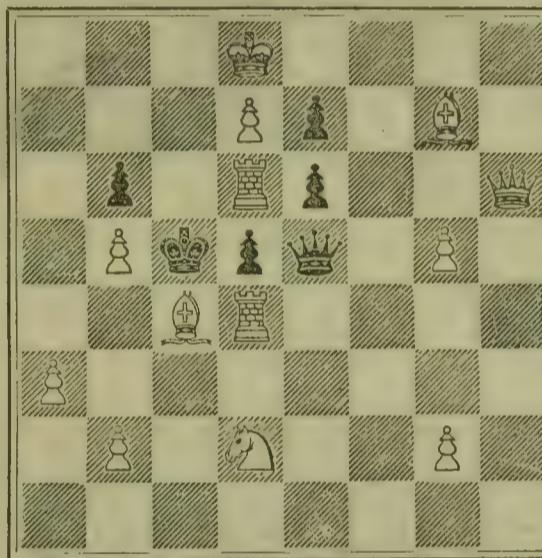
PROBLEMS.—No. 1415.—The position is due to the impracticability of solving this position in four moves was wrong, having had written on it, "No. 415."

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1416 has been received from A. T. K. POKER.—Wychwood Villa—Dryden—S. B. Thakur—A. P. C. Knap—B. N. Ward—M. P. Randolph—C. Redgate—J. P. W. E. Phelps—H. A. Holohan—J. L. Montgomery—E. L. Bedford—Checkmate—A. Woods—Trial—F. E. Donnigan—John Medlicott—F. M. C. V. H. Tatton—Edina—E. H. Mona—H. M. B. G.—Dreadnought—L. Cal—Archangel—Trebia—E. Howard—G. C. H. Torrington—E. Whombe—Fabrice—Eaton—Pigalle—Cart M. Dublin—G. R. we—I. P. D.—R. D. T.—Drury—F. P. C.—Jorrocks—Leith—B. G. Mungrell—Owl—Sampson—Try-wain—Faddy—Longshanks—Siva—D. C. L.—Punch—Driv—Hero—Balsac—W. Scamell—L. Allport—Seame—H. W., of Oxford—L. Ann F. Noordwyk—Crawley—Fincastle—Pioneer—Civis—Crabtree—Jemmy—Victrix—G. B. Lionel—H. F.—Vanguard—S. W. B.—Romulus—Bobby—R. D. G.—Fire away—Cloud—hopper—Robtay—G. T. V.—B. V.—Winnell—Vapid—Joe—W. R., of Glam w—I. W., of Canterbury.

PROBLEM NO. 1418.

By Mr. JOHN SCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, engages to give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

The following Game was one of Thirteen played simultaneously by Mr. ROSENTHAL at the Glasgow Chess Club on March 4, 1871.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal). BLACK (Mr. Jenkins). WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal). BLACK (Mr. Jenkins). (Mr. Jenkins).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th (Mr. Jenkins). (Mr. Jenkins). operator he was fighting with two pieces against four.

2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th 19. P to K Kt 3rd E R to K Kt sq

3. P takes P P takes P 20. P takes P P takes P (dis. ch.)

4. Kt to K B 3rd B to K 5th 21. K to R sq R to K Kt 6th

5. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q 4th 22. Q B takes P P to K B 3rd

6. Q to K 2nd (ch) Kt to K 2nd 23. P to Q R 3rd R to K Kt 3rd

If Black had interposed his Queen, the following is a probable sequel:—

6. Q to K 2nd Q to K 2nd 24. B takes R R takes B

7. Kt to K 4th B takes Kt 25. R to K Kt sq R to K Kt 5th

8. P takes B Q to K 5th (ch) 26. R takes R P takes R

9. K to Q sq B to K 2nd 27. K to Kt 2nd K to B 2nd

10. P to Q 6th, 28. K to Kt 3rd K to Kt 3rd

and White would have very much the Black had an uncomfortable position before this appear to render it still more so. Would it not be better to play the Q's Rook to K's square with the view of retreating the King to Q's square?

21. P to Q B 3rd P to K R 4th 24. B takes Kt Kt takes B

22. B to Q B 2nd P to K B 3rd 25. R to K B 2nd P to K B 3rd

23. B to Kt 3rd K to Kt 3rd 26. R takes R P takes R

The game was past redemption. If he had played the Knight to Q 6th or to K 8th, Mr. Rosenthal would quickly have moved his Rook to K 3rd, prepared to exchange it for the King's Rook, secure of victory.

27. B takes Kt Kt takes B 31. B takes Kt Kt takes B

28. R takes Kt P takes R 32. R takes Kt P takes R

29. K takes P K to B 3rd 33. K takes P K to B 3rd

30. K to Kt 3rd K to Kt 3rd 34. P to Kt 4th, and Black resigns.

Another of Thirteen Games played by Mr. ROSENTHAL simultaneously in the Glasgow Chess Club on March 6, 1871.—(French Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal). WHITE (Mr. Jenkins). (Mr. Jenkins).

1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd 14. Kt takes Q P

2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th 15. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt

3. P to K 5th P to Q B 4th 16. B to K B 2nd B to Q B 4th

Mr. Jenkins takes due advantage of the slip committed by his powerful opponent in advancing the Pawn to K 5th, and maintains that advantage very skilfully.

4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 17. Kt to Q sq B to Q Kt 4th

5. P to Q B 3rd Q to Kt 3rd 18. Q to K B 3rd B takes R

6. P to Q 4th P takes P 19. K takes B Castles on K's side

7. P takes P Kt to K B 3rd 20. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd

8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 4th 21. Q to K 2nd P to Q 6th

9. B to Q Kt 5th B to Q 2nd 22. Q takes P P takes P

10. B takes Kt P takes B 23. P to K B 5th Q R to Q sq

11. P to Kt 4th Kt to K 2nd 24. B takes B Q takes B

12. Q to K 2nd P to Q B 4th 25. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 5th

13. B to K 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 26. Kt to Q B 4th P to K 5th

14. Castles on K's side 27. Q takes K P takes P

This was an error, an irremediable error—the consequence, no doubt, of having the attention distracted by so many other games.

All this is extremely well played by the second player.

28. Q to K 6th (ch) K to R sq

29. P takes P Q R to K sq

30. Q to Q 7th R to K 2nd

and Mr. R. abandoned the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Aubrey John, Baron Somerville, a peer of Scotland, late of Aston Somerville, Gloucestershire, and the Pavilion, Roxburghshire, N.B., formerly of Port Macquarie, New South Wales, was administered to in London, on the 20th inst., under £9000 personalty in England, by John Slade, jun., Esq., the lawful attorney of Ernest Charles Davies, Esq., of Port Macquarie, the surviving executor, to whom the testator has bequeathed his sugar-plantation estate in Port Macquarie, with the plant thereon. All the rest of his property, real and personal, in England and elsewhere, he had bequeathed to his (testator's) son Augustus, of Hoodhole Farm, Itipon (since deceased), who was also an executor. The deceased nobleman died, on Aug. 28 last, at his seat in Gloucestershire.

The will of the Hon. Sophia Rous was proved under £50,000.

The will of the Hon. Charlotte Fitzherbert Turnour was proved under £50,000.

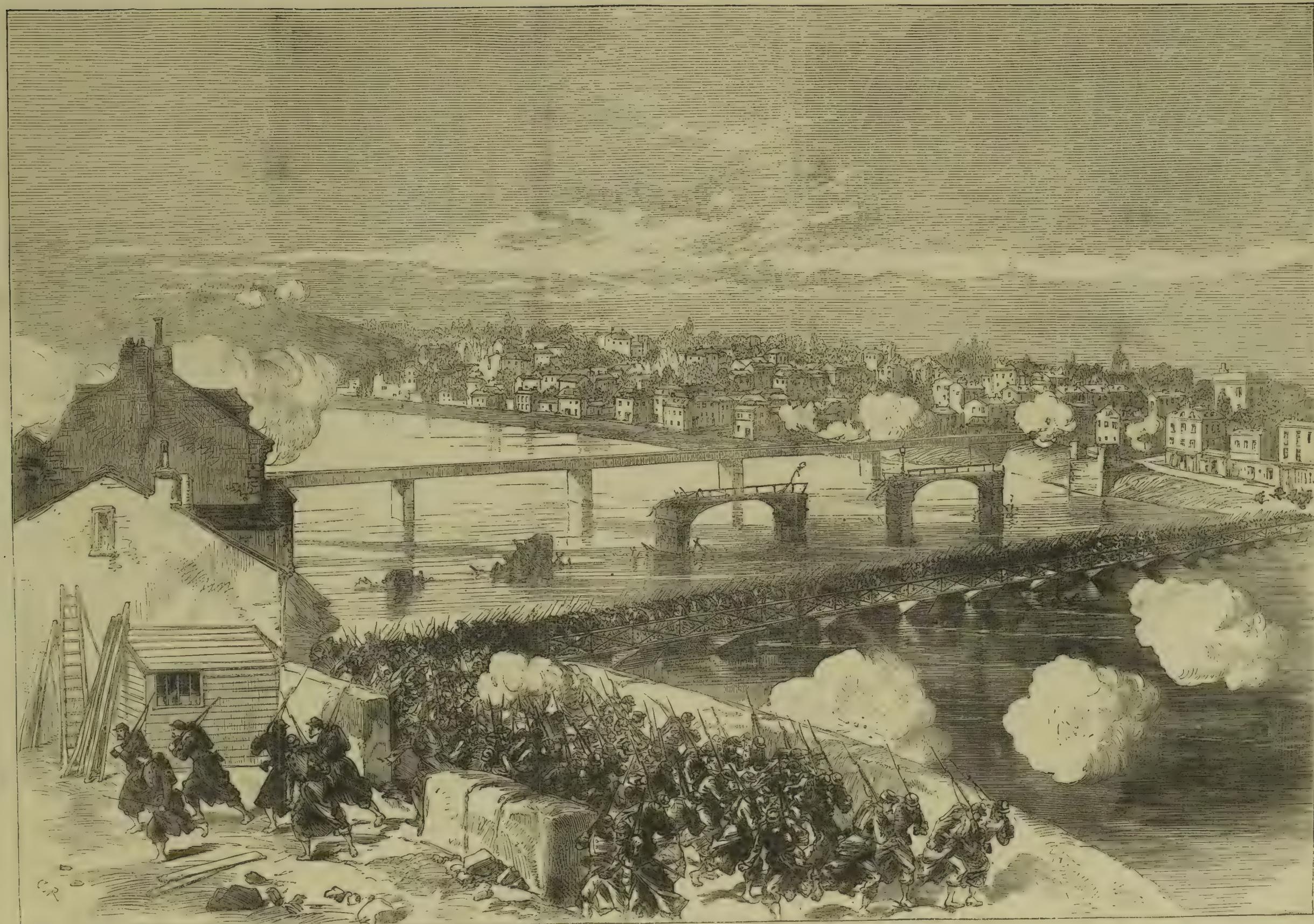
The will of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., late of Duntrath, Stirlingshire, N.B., and 34, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, Deputy Lieutenant for Stirlingshire, was proved in London, on the 18th inst., under £12,000 personalty, by Rear-Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart., C.B., of her Majesty's Fleet, the testator's half brother, the sole executor. The will is in two parts—one in the Scottish form, dated January, 1867; and the other in the English form, dated November, 1870. The testator died March 13 last, aged seventy-six. He bequeaths to his wife his town residence, with the furniture, and a



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: WOUNDED INSURGENT PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO VERSAILLES.



IMPRESSION IN THE STREETS OF PARIS FOR THE ARMY OF THE COMMUNE.



THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: COMMUNISTS ROUTED AT THE BRIDGE OF ASNIERES.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The arch-professor of financial sleight-of-hand has lost his cunning. The inventive Chancellor of the Exchequer, who at his first essay was able to create a surplus out of nothing, has been unable to meet a deficit, because he chose to deal with it by devious means instead of adopting those which lay straight before him. Melancholy, distressing, astounding as it is, it is the fact, at the moment of crucial testing, Mr. Lowe stands confessed a failure. He has been out-maneuvered by a detachment of match-girls, and had actually and personally, as well as officially, to flee before them. He is an exemplar of the mistake, often committed, of being too clever; and he has so exercised his ingenuity as to have wrecked a Budget and nearly to have upset a strong Ministry; and is, therefore, condemned to everlasting fame of the wrong kind.

Everybody expected to be amused by Mr. Lowe's Budget speech; but everybody also expected to witness a masterpiece of financial strategy and a triumph in the adjustment of expenditure and taxation. No doubt he was, on the surface, in one of his gayest moods, practising the patter and playing with the audience, which always suggests the usual artifice of a conjuror, to prevent accurate observation of what he was doing, and for a time he carried the House with him. Naturally when he came to the provisions for meeting his deficit he was obliged to be to a great extent definite, though he still slithered over rough places in his argument, and was as merry as an undertaker at a funeral when he was dealing with the "Death Duties," as he succinctly called the Legacy, Probate, and Succession imposts; but he was comparatively serious and severe when he set on to announce that which, in fact, turned his whole Budget into a burlesque. In a manner he cried out "In the name of the Prophet"—Matches. Nothing could have been more hilarious than the majority of the House at this announcement: but there are some men in the House who have learned to suspect Mr. Lowe when he creates laughter, and some of those soon perceived that the introduction of this combustible material into his proposals would be very effectual for exploding the Budget. Few, perhaps, knew that hundreds of thousands of persons, living each in their several ways by matches, would swarm out of the dark and unsalutary recesses where they exist rather than live, and hunt after the active body of a Chancellor of the Exchequer with shrill and piercing execrations; but many at once perceived that here was the beginning of taxation avowedly based on American principles, which we in this country have long discarded, and which might involve laying imposts on all articles of industry and constant consumption, ending, perhaps, with that last resource of Pitt—salt. The matter of this was vexatious enough, but the manner in which the tax was proposed was irritating in no common degree; and when it was found that the income tax was to be fractionised and mystified merely because, with a puerile affectation of probity, Mr. Lowe refused to raise half a million more than he exactly wanted, disapprobation culminated, and by the time that Mr. White had performed his annual function of criticising Budgets in general, in a speech prepared beforehand, indignation had reached its height; and though some half-infatuated Conservatives were on the grin because they saw a chink in the armour of the financially-strong Government, and even Mr. Disraeli suffered himself to seem to be on the alert, there pervaded the assembly a spirit such as never has been witnessed in these latter days of smooth-going Budgets, and finance made musical by Mr. Gladstone, and hitherto amusing by Mr. Lowe. Who shall describe the half joyous, half intense anathematising of Mr. Fawcett, whose every tone and every emphasis seemed to signify that he had his enemy on the hip; and, more, this time and on a subsequent occasion, when he made a speech of unusual power and effect, he had that which he usually, if not always, lacks—the sympathy of the House! Then there was Mr. R. W. Crawford, mingling with criticism, which was evidently forced from him, a mournful sense of having to differ from a Ministry to which he is so loyal; and there were many and sundry Liberals who were in like case. Not so Mr. Dixon, whose bitterness of opposition to the Government has too much taken possession of him to allow him to have a tinge of regret when he denounced the match tax and brought about that which was a novelty—a division on the one resolution which is put on the first night of the evolution of the Budget, in order to give it a locus standi in the House. To be sure, the numbers were at that moment reassuring for Ministers; but the movement itself was of such a nature as to be likely to cause those responsible for Ministerial majorities to utter fervently the adjuration, *Absit omen!*

Next night the ill-omens multiplied in the shape of crucial motions of challenge to the Budget as a whole, and on Monday the storm set in with a vengeance. There was presented the singular spectacle of member after member on the Liberal side denouncing the principles and the manipulation of the financial scheme, and some of them men who knew what they were talking about. Thus, when Mr. Holms, a cautious, calculating (in the sense of figures) man, anatomised the fiscal proposals with palpable effect, Mr. Lowe lost patience, sprang up, and, with a demeanour which was defiant, though in phrase which was, for him, subdued, and argument which was subtle, endeavoured to justify his suggestions. But beneath it all there might have been detected something which was indicative of a consciousness that at least one point was decided against him, and that "matches" were extinguished. In a condition of feeling which must have been delicious to him, inasmuch as his favourite *bête noire*, Mr. Lowe, was cast down and humbled, Mr. Disraeli, in his happiest vein of banter, sported with the Budget, smiled sardonically at the Treasury Bench, enacted with sarcastic gentleness the part of a candid friend, and, though through a humorous medium, showed that he was only just anticipated by the superior agility of Mr. White from attempting to bring distinct retribution on Mr. Gladstone, who had so much to do with putting him into a minority on a Budget nearly twenty years ago. Doubtless Mr. Gladstone met the difficulty and the mortification on the tenderest point which was before him with tact and temper, and no one but could see that he was prepared to yield the most obnoxious item of the scheme, against which the wail and the shrill denunciations of women were at that moment arising almost within hearing of the House. Considering the attitude, or to speak in Johnsonian phrase, the potentiality of the Gladstone Government, a majority of 27—and that only obtained by the abstention from voting of a large number of its general supporters, who, if they voted at all, would have condemned the Budget—was a defeat.

It was in, for him, a penitential strain—inasmuch as he was courteous and not curt, and even went so far as to acknowledge himself prepared for once to listen to reason—that Mr. Lowe declared himself vanquished by the Girl Legion, though, of course, he said it was by the House, on the matches tax; though, with faint assertion, he stated that he should adhere to the rest of his scheme. Did he believe it? The answer to this is the now transformed Budget.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were passed through their final stages.

On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury criticised the plan of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the regulation of the schools of the Emanuel charity, which was also condemned by Lords Buckhurst, Carnarvon, and Harrowby, and defended by Lords Halifax and Lyttelton and the Bishop of Exeter. On the debate concluding, the Peers' Bankruptcy Disqualification Bill and the Promissory Oaths Bill were read the second time.

Two or three measures of minor importance were on Tuesday advanced a stage, and some returns relating to the post office at Ipswich and agrarian crime in Ireland were ordered; but the most interesting incident of the evening was the intimation by the Earl of Morley that the Government intend to introduce a bill to amend the Habitual Criminals Act.

On Thursday their Lordships sat but for a short time, when the County Property Bill and the Fairs Bill were read the third time and passed, the Bankruptcy Disqualification Bill passed through Committee, and several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A discussion upon the Declaration of Paris of 1856, by which this country agreed to abandon the practice of privateering, and virtually surrendered the right of search, was opened by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck yesterday week. The hon. member proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to withdraw forthwith from the obligations to which the late Lord Clarendon committed the country in 1856. Mr. Serjeant Simon, who seconded the motion, characterised the Declaration as a grievous blunder on the part of this country. Sir R. Palmer took up the position that the engagement into which we entered in 1856 should be held to be irrevocable, but he intimated that the Declaration, in his opinion, would tend, in time of war, to cripple our maritime supremacy. The Attorney-General said that the concessions in the Declaration were made in deference to the public opinion of Europe, and he argued against an undignified withdrawal from the convention from the fear of ultimate consequences. Mr. Disraeli regretted that the resolution had not been brought forward in time to have influenced the decisions of the London Conference. If that Conference could have abolished the stipulations of which Mr. Bentinck complained, it would have thrown a ray of light upon an otherwise dark page of our history. Mr. Gladstone defended the policy which is embodied in the Declaration, and he also combated Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the London Conference had assembled to register the humiliation of this country. The motion was withdrawn. A discussion upon the condition of endowed charities was opened by Mr. A. Johnston, who complained that the decision of the House against the payment of the expenses of the Charity Commission out of public funds had not been carried out. Mr. Lowe, who closed the discussion, denied that endowed charities should be exempted from taxation. At his suggestion, a resolution was passed affirming that the discontinuance of the exemption of endowed charities from income tax was the most suitable method of carrying out the decision of the House against the payment of the expenses of the Charity Commissioners out of the public funds. A long discussion followed upon the financial proposals of Mr. Lowe, and the tax on matches was condemned by several members on the Liberal side. Mr. Mundella recommended the Chancellor to resort to a sixpenny income tax in place of the obnoxious duty, and Mr. Lopes joined in the recommendation. The proposal of Mr. Lowe was ultimately agreed to by 113 votes against 51.

The House was engaged on Monday in discussing the Budget, on the motion of Mr. White, that the additional taxation proposed by the Government will entail burdens upon the people which are not justified by existing circumstances, and which the member for Brighton submitted to the House in the character of a "candid friend." Nearly all the speakers who took part in the debate pronounced an unqualified disapproval of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, indeed, was left almost alone to conduct its defence. At the same time it was generally avowed that the motion was supported not as implying a want of confidence in Ministers but simply with the object of forcing them to "take back their Budget," revise it, and bring in another more in consonance with the opinion of the House and the country. Mr. Disraeli, while feeling bound to accept Mr. Lowe's estimates of revenue, could not approve of one of the Ways and Means which he had proposed. He should have preferred to move an amendment of his own; but, having been forestalled by Mr. White, he should, if a division was called, feel bound to vote with that gentleman. At the same time, he saw no necessity for a division; and, dismissing as improbable the idea that the Government would do anything "so silly" as to offer a "mock resignation," recommended that they should take back their Budget, and amend it according to the recommendations of their own friends. Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any precedent for a Government retaining office and taking back its Budget in consequence of an adverse vote of the House of Commons; but admitted that modifications might be introduced into such measure in deference to a general desire. He briefly defended the taxes which Mr. Lowe desired to impose; and spent more time in clearing the Government from the charge that they had failed to fulfil their promises of economy. Mr. White's resolution he described as so ambiguous in its terms that no one could decide what it meant; and he therefore declared that if it was carried the Government must reserve their liberty of action. After Colonel Loyd-Lindsay had said a few words the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 27—257 to 230.

Shortly after the House assembled on Tuesday, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on Thursday, on going into Committee of Ways and Means, he would propose "that the financial proposals of the Government were not satisfactory, and that it would be expedient to reconsider them." Thereupon Mr. Lowe rose, and formally gave up the proposal to tax matches; but he intimated that the remainder of his financial proposals would be persevered with, and that on Thursday he should press the House to go into Committee on the income tax and the succession duties. Mr. Wren Hoskyns brought on a long discussion on the laws regulating the transfer and sale of land, and moved a resolution pointing out the advisability of removing certain restrictions. The Attorney-General said the Government felt the importance of the subject, and he had prepared a bill, but the state of business had not allowed its introduction. Mr. Gladstone took part in the debate, and objected to the introduction of vague resolutions on so important a subject. The resolution was pressed to a division, and Mr. Hoskyns was beaten by 79 votes against 39. Subsequently Mr. C. Bentinck drew attention to the hackney-carriage regulations of the metropolis, but whilst he was speaking the House was counted out.

The House, on Wednesday, threw out Mr. T. Hughes's Sunday Trading Bill, by 80 to 47, notwithstanding the support given to the measure by the Home Secretary and the inti-

mation by Mr. Hughes of his readiness to exempt tobacconists' shops. The Public Prosecutors Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Russell Gurney, was vigorously opposed by the lawyer members of the House; but, upon a division, was read the second time by 129 to 89.

On Thursday, on the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gladstone, on moving that the Speaker do leave the chair, alluded to the notice given by Mr. Disraeli as challenging the whole Budget, and said, in the face of the opposition to its proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not intend to submit to the House at the present time the resolutions relating to the probate, legacy, and succession duties. They thought that the best way of meeting the expenditure would be by proposing that the income tax be increased by 2d., and that the plan of computing it by percentages should stand over for impartial consideration hereafter. Loud cheering accompanied this announcement. Mr. Disraeli, in a speech of some length, having severely criticised the conduct of the Government in respect to their financial proposition, insisted upon further time being given to the House and the country for the consideration of the new Budget. Monday next was then fixed by Mr. Lowe for resuming the consideration of his proposals in a Committee of Ways and Means.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the afternoon of the 8th, with Mercury on the 18th, Jupiter on the 22nd, Venus on the 23rd, Uranus on the 24th, and Mars on the 28th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 7th, and at her greatest distance from it on the 23rd. The following occultations may be observed during the month, if the weather is sufficiently favourable:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
May 3.	94 Virginis.	6	13 27	14 25
" 3.	95 Virginis	6	14 7	14 51
" 5.	Nu Scorpis	4	17 4	17 58
" 30.	80 Virginis	6	9 53	10 42

At the time of the appearance of the star Nu Scorpis on the 5th it will be below the horizon, and the end of the phenomenon cannot therefore be witnessed.

Mercury may be observed as an evening star at the beginning of the month. On the first day he sets at 9.12 p.m., and on the 14th at 7.48 p.m. He will be stationary among the stars on the evenings of the 4th and 27th, and will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th.

Venus may now be observed to advantage, as she sets more than 3h. after the Sun throughout the month. She may be seen very near Jupiter on the evening of the 12th. On the morning of this day these two planets are in conjunction, and at 11 a.m. will be only 1 deg. 58 min. distant from each other. On the morning of the 23rd she will be situated near the Moon.

Mars will be visible throughout the evening all the month. He will be stationary on the early morning of the 2nd, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 28th. The apparent diameter of this planet on the 1st is equal to 14 sec., and on the 31st to 11.2 sec.; he is, therefore, receding from the Earth.

Jupiter is also an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11.19 p.m. and on the 31st at 9.48 p.m. He will be very near Venus on the morning of the 12th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 22nd. There are very few of the transits of the satellites and their shadows that can be observed during the month. At 9 p.m. on the following dates, however, one or other of the satellites may be seen on the disc of their primary—6th, 8th, and 22nd. The belts which are visible across the disc of the planet are also interesting objects, and should be carefully observed by those who possess telescopes of adequate power. These belts are subject to many changes in their form, and it has been proved quite recently that alterations have occurred with respect to the various colours they exhibit. The colour of the equator of the planet is much more intense at some times than at others; and it is not improbable that these changes occur periodically. It is advisable that astronomers pay particular attention to this circumstance.

Saturn is a morning star. At the end of the month he may be seen soon after 10 p.m. rising in the eastern part of the horizon. He may be readily known by the dull, steady light which he emits. On the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th he may be observed a little to the north of the Moon.

Uranus may be seen in the evenings. On the 24th, at 3h. 22m. a.m., he will be situated 1 deg. 31 min. to the south of the Moon.

Meteors have been noticed to be very numerous on about the 26th. They should therefore be looked for on this date, and full particulars of their appearance noted, so that their height and other particulars may be determined. The situation of the radiant-point, and the colour, brightness, form, duration, and path among the stars of each meteor should be carefully observed, and the results of different observers could then be successfully compared.

A number of workmen were engaged in lowering a heavy iron casting at the floating harbour at Bristol, on Wednesday, when the ponderous mass canted over, and, falling upon the men, killed three, and seriously injured four others.

Three girls, inmates of the Manchester workhouse, at Crumpsall, have been killed by their nurse administering carbolic acid in mistake for cough mixture. A nurse who took some of the supposed medicine lies in a precarious condition.

The third festival dinner of the friends of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Gough House, Chelsea, will take place on Wednesday next, May 3, at the London Tavern—Mr. Sheriff Jones in the chair.

Both Messrs. Fry and Neave and Messrs. Markwick and Thurgood, who had successively taken the contract for the construction of the Chelsea Embankment, having raised objections to proceeding with the work, the Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to invite further tenders.

At a numerously attended meeting of miners' delegates from various parts of Lancashire, held in Manchester on Monday, it was urged that eight should be the number of working hours per day, that an increase of wages was necessary, and that the employers should also grant the Saturday half holiday. The meeting resolved to continue agitating until their demands were granted.

A shocking accident occurred on Monday to Lieutenant Henry Hole, of Quorndon, Loughborough. He had come on for preliminary drill on the Leicester racecourse with the Leicester troop of yeomanry cavalry. His horse bolted and endeavoured to jump a double fence of spiked iron rails. Lieutenant Hole fell on his head, which was fearfully lacerated, and he is now in the infirmary in an almost hopeless state from internal injuries and concussion of the brain. The horse, which was much injured, was shot at once.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera some changes in the cast of works previously given and recently noticed, and the reappearance of Signor Mario, are the chief events to be this week recorded—the latter claiming first notice. The return of the great tenor—great still as an artist and an actor, although not retaining his former vocal powers—took place on Saturday, in one of those characters which will long remain identified with his name. Never has there been a better representative of the polished and gallant Count Almaviva of Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" than Signor Mario, who retains the bearing of a gentleman even when assuming the guise and manner of the drunken common soldier. Worn as the voice is, too—originally of a delicate and sympathetic quality least calculated to bear the wear and tear of theatrical singing—the artistic use of it is so great as to atone for much that is wanting in the organ itself. In style and phrasing the great singer is still apparent, even under the disadvantage referred to. The reception of Signor Mario was of the most enthusiastic kind, his first entry having been greeted with long continued applause from an audience that crowded every part of the house. Another attraction on the same occasion was the Rosina of Madame Adelina Patti, one of those realisations of bright and genial comedy and brilliant vocalisation such as have scarcely been achieved by any other artist, past or present. Never has Madame Patti appeared to greater advantage than on this occasion. The gentle tenderness imparted to the cavatina "Una voce;" the splendour of execution in the florid allegro, "Io son docile," with a profusion of added ornament, were alike admirable. As in many former instances, Madame Patti introduced into the lesson scene the bolero from Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes," followed, on the inevitable encore, by the ballad, "Home, Sweet Home!" (in English); the contrast between the finished mechanism of the one performance and the simplicity and pathos of the other having again testified to the versatility of the singer.

In "I Puritani," on the previous Tuesday, Madame Patti had scope for the expression of deeper sentiments and more serious emotions, in which her powers have been largely developed of late. The impulse given to the joyous polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa;" the tenderness to the aria, "Qui la voce;" the force, without exaggeration, imparted to the scene of despair and delirium when believing in the faithlessness of her lover; and the triumphant exultation when restored to him, altogether formed a combination of rare and varied excellence. Madame Demeric-Lablaque was the Queen; Signor Mongini, Arturo; and Signori Cotogni and Capponi as Ricciardo and Giorgio, gave great effect to the well-known duet, "Suoni la tromba."

"Il Flauto Magico," on Thursday week, included Madame Pauline Lucca's first performance here of the part of Pamina—none not offering the fullest scope for this lady's high dramatic powers. The beautiful air, "Ah! lo so," was delivered with much intensity of feeling; and the scene of meditated suicide, with much effective declamation. The subordinate character of Papagena introduced Madame Monbelli for the first time at this establishment. In other respects the opera was given as frequently before, a prominent feature having been the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Sessi in the two bravura songs of the Queen of Night.

"Les Huguenots" was given on Tuesday, with a cast almost identical with that of past occasions—the part of Margarita di Valois transferred to Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who sang the music of the Queen of Navarre with much grace and refinement and that French style of phrasing which properly belongs to it. The Valentina of Madame Lucca, the Urbano of Mdlle. Scalchi, and the Raoul of Signor Mongini require no fresh comment, nor do the performances of Signori Bagagiolo and Cotogni as Marcel and Di Nevers—M. Faure having given special importance to the part of St. Bris.

The performances of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre since that of the opening night—recorded last week—have included the return of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska and several new appearances. The lady just named reappeared on Thursday week, as the heroine in Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," her singing in which was characterised by all the well-known merits of this excellent artist displayed to their fullest advantage. In quality of voice and brilliancy of execution, Mdlle. di Murska was at her best. The cavatina, "Ah! tardai," with the florid allegro, "O luce di quest'anima," was given with great refinement in the first portion and voluminous facility in the second—the command of the highest soprano notes and a rapid staccato here and there introduced bravura finale, (Proch's air with variations) having been especially admirable. In the intermediate more serious scenes the singer gave fresh signs of a dramatic power that was first noticeable in her performances of last year. Madame Trebelli-Bettini sang with fine qualities of voice and style, as Pierotto, giving special importance to the little ballata "Per sua madre." The character of Carlo introduced Mr. Bentham for the first time to an audience of his countrymen. This gentleman, who had previously been talked of as an amateur singer, and has recently been studying and performing in Italy, has a tenor voice of agreeable quality; he has the advantages of youth and a good stage figure, and commenced his career here with all the encouraging influences of an enthusiastic reception throughout his performance. Some constraint of manner, both in action and in vocal phrasing, may naturally have arisen from the novelty of his position. The best portions of Mr. Bentham's performance were his share of the duet with Linda, "A consolarmi," and his solo, "Se tanto;" but of his merits and powers generally we must await further opportunities of judging. Another new appearance on the occasion referred to was that of Signor Moriani, who as Antonio—the father of Linda—achieved a deserved success. A light and flexible voice, and some good phrasing, were favourably displayed in his air "Ambo nati;" and much dramatic power in the scenes of pathos with his daughter. Signor Agnesi—who re-appeared after an absence of four years—will prove a valuable member of Mr. Mapleson's company. His impressive bass voice was used with great success in the music of the Prefect, the duet for that character and Antonio, capably sung by both, having been one of the special effects of the evening. Signor Borella, from the Opera Buffa company recently performing at the Lyceum Theatre, gave a somewhat exaggerated version, dramatic and vocal, of the Marquis. The free buffo style is employed by this gentleman to an extent that is excessive in operas not including the broadest farcical element.

"Norma," on Saturday, with a familiar cast, including the personation of the priestess by Mdlle. Titien, was followed by one act of the ballet of "Giselle," with some clever dancing by Mesdames Kattie Lanner, Berta Linda, MM. Francesco, Albert, and others. Whether the ballet can ever be restored to its former status, as a separate institution apart from the opera, is doubtful. At all events, if it be, it should involve the return to an earlier commencement of the performances.

Tuesday's performance of "Faust" introduced Signor Nicolini for the first time as the hero. This gentleman, from the Italian Opera of Paris, has a tenor voice of resonant quality, sufficiently powerful without the strain to which he sometimes subjected it—probably from the over-anxiety of a first appearance. The impression which he made was decidedly favourable, especially in the cavatina "Salve dimora" and the subsequent love-music of the garden-scene. We shall doubtless soon have occasion again to speak of this singer's merits. Mdlle. Leon-Duval sang the music of Margherita with much quiet grace, if without any special character or power. She gave the jewel-song with considerable brilliancy, but was most successful in the pathetic and tender passages of the garden-scene music. Signor Sparapani, who made his first appearance as Valentino, has an agreeable baritone voice of very light quality and apparently limited compass. He sang with good taste in his air in the second act, and acted with judgment in the duel-scene. The fine performance of Madame Trebelli as Siebel is well known; and Signor Foli's Mefistofele likewise needs no comment.

The twenty-six performances of the fifteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace have now all taken place. At the twenty-fifth concert, Mr. Dannreuther played, with admirable mechanism and style, Chopin's second pianoforte concerto—that in F minor, and by far the more difficult of the two. The effect of the work, even when so finely given as on this occasion, is not commensurate with the skill and labour required in its preparation for public performance. A special feature at the concert referred to was the splendid execution by the orchestra of Schubert's ninth and greatest symphony, which has never been more worthily rendered, even at these concerts. Mdlle. Engleveil (soprano) and Madame Gourieff (contralto) both made successful first appearances in solos and duets; the other vocalist having been Signor Delle Sedie.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, portions of Mr. F. H. Cowen's incidental music to Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" were performed. The pieces given were the overture, an entr'acte, a "Storm Scherzo," and a march—in all which were displayed that fluent vein of melody and skilful orchestral treatment before noticed in Mr. Cowen's symphony, and his cantata ("The Rose Maiden"). Each piece was warmly applauded, and the youthful composer was called forward at the close of the march. Beethoven's septet was given with all the stringed instruments of the orchestra (instead of by single players, as written), as on former occasions—with marvellous skill and precision—the solo clarinet, horn, and bassoon passages by Messrs. Papé, Wendland, and Wotton. Schumann's overture, op. 52, and a new march by Joachim, completed the instrumental selection. Mdlle. Colombo and Mr. Vernon Rigby were the vocalists. The usual supplemental concert—for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor—is to take place to-day (Saturday), when various interesting novelties are to be produced.

The Philharmonic Society resumed its performances, after the usual Easter recess, with the third concert of the fifty-ninth season, on Monday last, when the orchestral pieces (finely played) were Haydn's symphony in D (No. 7 of the twelve grand), Spohr's symphony in D (No. 2), written specially for the society; the overture (No. 3) to Beethoven's "Leonora," and that to Wagner's "Rienzi." Mdlle. Brandes made a highly favourable impression by her performance of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor. The vocalists were Madame Monbelli and Signor Delle Sedie. Mr. Cusins conducted with his well-known care and ability.

The twentieth season of the New Philharmonic Concerts commenced on Wednesday, when the programme included one of the least-known works of Beethoven—the cantata "Der Glorreiche Augenblick"—an occasional piece produced by him in 1814, in celebration of the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns at Vienna, and afterwards set to new text as "Preis der Tonkunst." The piece has all the signs of hasty production, while containing many passages of grandeur and power sufficient to justify its occasional, if not frequent, hearing. The solos in Wednesday's performance were sung by Madame De Wilhorst, Miss Sinclair, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, the incidental violin obligato passages having been well played by Mr. L. Ries. The cantata had the advantage of the fine orchestra which Dr. Wylde is so fortunate as to command, and there was a numerous chorus, but the general effect seemed to indicate a want of more deliberate preparation and rehearsal. Beethoven's first pianoforte concerto and two unaccompanied solos, finely played by Mr. Charles Hallé, Gounod's symphony in E flat, the overtures to "Der Fliegende Hollander" (Wagner), and "Preciosa" (Weber), Schumann's chorus (with solos for the singers named above) "Gipsy Life," and Meyerbeer's "Ah! come rapider," sung by Madame De Wilhorst, completed the selection.

The fifth, and last but one, of the Oratorio Concerts took place last week, when a fine performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was given, with the additional accompaniments of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, as used at the Norwich Festival of 1866, and a new organ part (played by Mr. Docker), written specially for this occasion. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Stepan, and Mr. Raynham—Miss Sinclair having been an efficient second to Madame Sherrington in the duet, "The Lord is my strength." The fine singing of Mr. Reeves in the air, "The enemy said," produced a marked impression; as did the effective choral performances in several instances, particularly in the "Hail-stone" chorus. Mr. Barnby conducted, as usual. At the final concert of the series Beethoven's mass in D and his choral symphony are to be given.

At a meeting of the committee of the Mendelssohn Scholarship Fund, held last Saturday, Mr. William Shakespeare, student of the Royal Academy of Music, was unanimously elected Mendelssohn scholar.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will give their second oratorio in the Royal Albert Hall, on Wednesday evening next, commencing at eight o'clock, when Haydn's "Creation" will be performed. The principal vocalists will be Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, together with the society's band and chorus of 1000 performers, conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The unexpected death of Signor Ferrari will be fresh in the recollection of the musical world, and much interest will be felt in a concert which his daughters, the Misses Sophie and Francesca Ferrari, give to-day (Saturday) at the Hanover-square Rooms. They were among his best pupils, and do honour to their instructor's name. Princess Christian (formerly a pupil of Madame Ferrari) honours the concert by her presence.

A very fashionable audience filled the magnificent ballroom at Northumberland House, on Thursday week, to hear an amateur band of upwards of sixty performers, and some half-dozen vocalists, who had kindly given their services, for

the benefit of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation. The concert (which was got up by the gentlemen calling themselves The Wandering Minstrels) was in every way a success.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres, partly owing to their numbers, are just now showing unusual activity. Variety is demanded, and new pieces are offered for public acceptance or revived on the withdrawal of later ventures. In this manner, on Saturday, Sardou's comedy of "Fernande" was substituted at the St. James's for "Two Thorns," and again commanded an excellent reception. Mrs. Hermann Vezin played Clotilde in her own incomparable manner, and Mrs. John Wood revelled in the jealousies of Georgette; the other honours were shared by Mr. William Farren as M. Pomerol, and Mr. Lionel Brough as Commander Jarbi. Mr. Lin Rayne, however, was good as Marquis des Arcis, and Miss Fanny Brough impersonated Fernande with propriety. The piece is now succeeded by a farce, by Mr. C. S. Cheltenham, entitled "Christmas Eve," which terminates gaily the evening's amusement. An especial revival of "The School for Scandal" is promised, with Mr. Barry Sullivan in the part of Charles Surface. Mr. John Absalom "has painted the pictures," we are told, though what the statement means we do not exactly know.

Mr. Reece has given a new burlesque to the New Royalty entitled "Little Robin Hood; or, Quite a New Beau." Mr. Reece has thrown many new lights on the subject, but the history is sufficiently followed, however much caricatured, to spare us the necessity of detailing the plot. Some of the alterations are more than amusing, they are exceedingly drol!. The scenery is well set and well painted—that of the Crystal Palace on an archery fête day particularly. The choruses and dances are most effective. The piece is well supported. Miss Hodson, as Robin Hood, gave full force to the songs and parodies introduced. Miss Rachel Sanger, as Maid Marian, acted, as usual, in an exceedingly pleasing manner. Mr. A. Wood, as Richard Cœur de Lion, was admirable. The drama of "Behind a Mask" still continues attractive.

That opéra bouffe is winning on the English public is probable enough; but we fear that its interests will not be much advanced by its being thrust on the boards with much of glitter and show, but little of talent. An amateur company, with a Princess at its head, who can but imperfectly sing the music of Offenbach, is not likely to impart the requisite life and animation to burlesque dialogue, dependent entirely on the speaker or singer, and not on its own intrinsic merits. Such is the manner in which "The Brigands" of this great master was introduced to the patrons of the Globe, on Saturday, under the name of "Fal-sac-ap-pa." As a vehicle for the display of female charms and magnificent costumes, no doubt it will answer the conductor's purpose; but we cannot command it as a musical or dramatic performance.

A new farce was produced at the Vaudeville, on Saturday morning, after "Two Roses." It is written by Mr. F. Hay, and entitled "A Fearful Fog." The interest of the piece lies in the skilful impersonation of two special characters—a Cantab, by Mr. H. J. Montague, and a young linendraper, by Mr. David James. All the parts were well represented.

A second edition of Mr. H. J. Byron's "Eurydice" was produced on Monday, at the Strand. It has been, as the play bills attest "considerably rewritten by the author," and in its improved form is likely to prove again immensely attractive.

The proverbial ill wind that blows somebody good enables the British public to take their choice of two French theatres, shortly to be augmented by a third. Sympathy can be exhibited to a beneficial effect, with advantages rarely to be met with, by patronising our unfortunate visitors. The complete company of the Vaudeville have given with great effect the "Pattes de Mouche" of Victorien Sardou, while the Charing-Cross company did the same in the preceding week. The latter company has played "Nos Intimes," which is now announced by the former. A kind of rivalry appears to exist, much more entertaining than that of the tricolor and the rouge. The company at Charing-cross tread closely on the heels of the Lyceum. In the "Pattes de Mouche" particularly there are parts in either company in which the victory was fairly divided. Van Hove and his wife were infinitely better played at the Charing Cross, whilst the young lovers bore away the ball at the Lyceum. The appearance of several new performers at the Charing Cross has materially strengthened the company, whilst the loss of Mdlle. Reil has been a gain to the Lyceum. We heartily wish success to both companies. Fashion seems to patronise them both. Our young friends cannot take a better lesson in French than by attendance at the Lyceum. It is a great thing to be able to get the ear attuned to French spoken in its purity.

FOUNTAIN, SEVILLE.

The drawing by Mr. Macquoid which we have engraved from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery represents a characteristic Spanish scene. A fountain, with groups of idlers surrounding it, will be found in every Spanish town, although not frequently so ornate as this example, which figures on the great plaza of Seville. The Townhall (Casas Consistoriales and Capitulares) in the distance is a very fine example of plateresque architecture. Ford compares the delicate ornamentation of this choice specimen of Spanish renaissance to the work of a silversmith chasing in stone. The edifice was built 1545-66. The upper and lower galleries with arches and columns, and the three different façades at right angles, date, the former from Philip II, and the latter, which is in a still purer plateresque style, from Charles V. The central façade, partially given in the Engraving, is, of course, the principal.

Messrs. Marion and Co. have published a series of carte-de-visite portraits of Princess Louise in her bridal dress, from photographs taken by Messrs. Hill and Saunders.

The election of the Bishop-Coadjutor of Edinburgh took place, on Wednesday, in the Masonic Hall, when Bishop Cotterill, of Grahamstown, was elected unanimously by both Chambers, the other candidates having withdrawn.

At a council meeting held at Brechin, on Thursday week, at which all the members were present and also a large number of ladies and gentlemen—Provost Scott in the chair—the freedom of the city was presented to Mr. John Smith, Andover, United States of America. Mr. Smith is a native of Brechin, and emigrated to America—where he has been very successful in business—when a young man. When in Brechin in 1856, he offered to give £500 towards building schools in the lower part of the town, and £1000 towards an endowment fund, provided that a certain amount was subscribed by the people of Brechin. The necessary amount was subscribed, and Mr. Smith added another £200 to his first subscription, and with this the Tenement Schools were built. Mr. Smith has bestowed other gifts on his native town, amounting to £3000 in all.



LORD SANDHURST (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD).

The Right Hon. Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., now Lord Sandhurst, of Sandhurst, in the county of Berks, in the Peerage of Great Britain, is a son of the late Mr. John Mansfield, of Diggeswell House, Hertfordshire, and grandson of the late Sir James Mansfield, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born at Ruxley, Surrey, in 1819, and having been educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, from which he takes his title, he entered the Army, in 1835, as Lieutenant in the 53rd Regiment. He saw some active service in India, having served with his regiment in the campaigns on the Sutlej in 1845-6; he was present at the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and in the latter engagement he acted as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1848-9 he commanded his regiment in the second Punjab campaign, and was present at Goojerat. In the years 1851 and 1852 he was constantly employed in the operations on the Peshawar frontier, at times in command of the 53rd Regiment, and again as attached to Sir Colin Campbell, commanding the forces. In June, 1855, he was attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, with the rank of Brigadier-General, as responsible military adviser to her Majesty's Ambassador, and in the same year he proceeded to the Crimea in the suite of his Excellency. Upon the termination of the Crimean War, Sir William Mansfield was sent to Warsaw as Consul-General in Poland. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, in 1857, he was nominated Chief of the Staff in India, and in that capacity he attended the late Lord Clyde throughout the various military operations which led to the triumphant suppression of the mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the advance on Futteghur, and the action on the Kalee Nuddee, the siege of Lucknow, the campaign in Rohilkund, the battle of Boreilly, and the

affair at Shahjehanpore, the campaign in Oude, the actions in Doondea Khair, and the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the various affairs which resulted in the complete subjugation of the province of Oude. Throughout the whole of that trying period, Sir William Mansfield occupied the position of chief adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, and during the whole of the struggle he performed the most conspicuous and valuable services. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General and nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1858, "in recognition of his valuable services in the East Indies," and in the following year he received the thanks of Parliament. He was created Lieutenant-General in India, and Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in 1860; he was appointed Colonel of the 38th Foot in 1862, and a Lieutenant-General in the Army in 1865, and a General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India in the same year. In 1866 he was made a Grand Commander of the Star of India, and in 1870 he was advanced to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In July, 1870, he was appointed to succeed Lord Strathnairn in the command of the forces in Ireland. His Lordship married, in 1854, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Fellowes, of Shotesham, Norfolk. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Thomas Cranfield, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

CHARITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales have issued their eighteenth report, from which the following particulars are gleaned:—

During the past year the Commissioners have issued 1893 orders for various purposes, showing a slight diminution, in

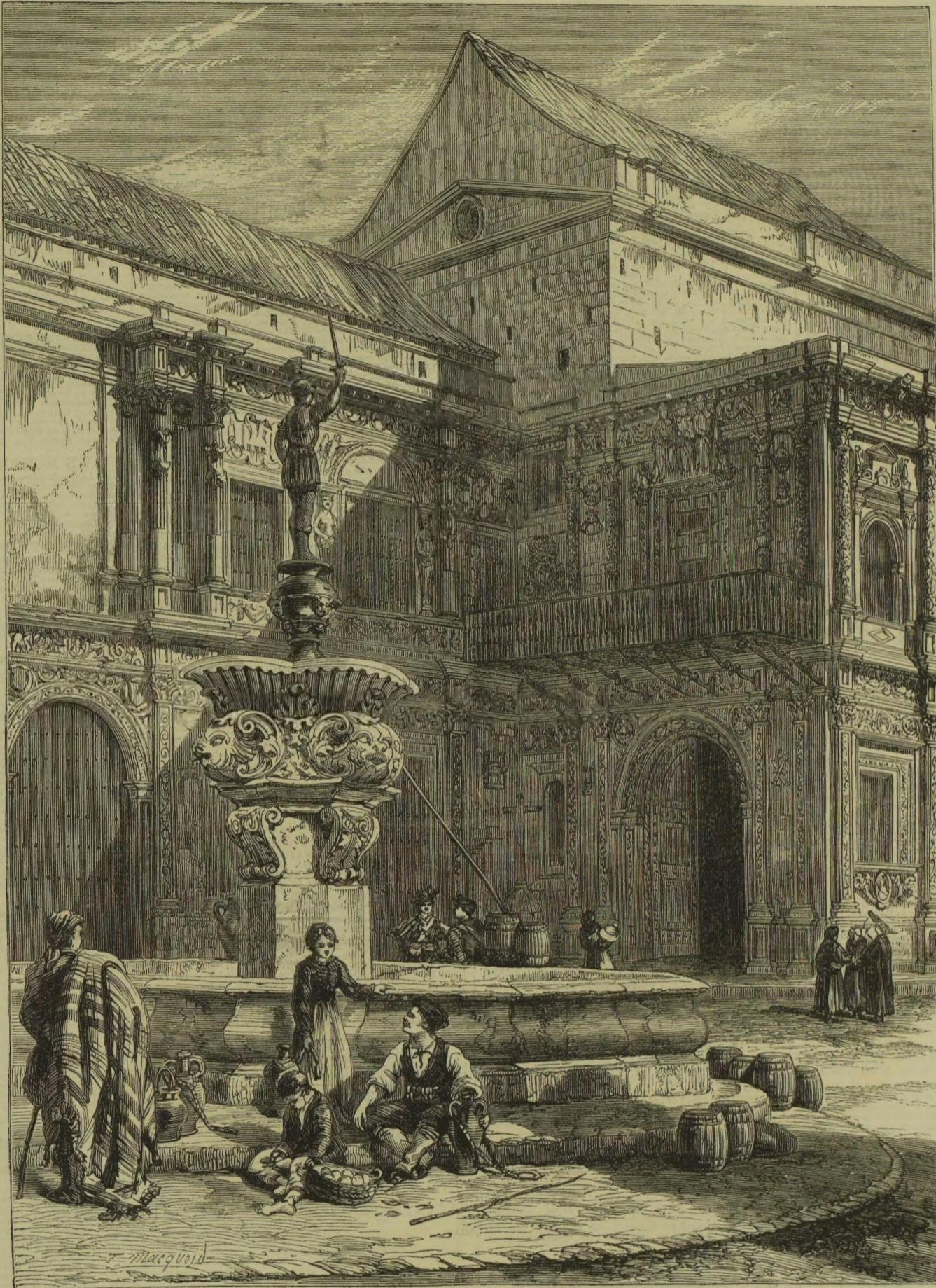
asmuch as the number made in the preceding year was 1996. This decrease has occurred mainly in the orders for purposes of a formal character, which had been rendered to a great extent unnecessary by the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1869.

By this Act the proceedings in the Commissioners' office have been facilitated and simplified, without any diminution of the safeguards for their correctness and practical utility.

The aggregate amounts of stocks in the public funds and of other stocks and securities transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds during the past year was £553,667, and during the same period sums of stock amounting in all to £65,831 were re-transferred or sold by the official trustees, in pursuance of orders of their board, principally for the purpose of being re-invested in land, or of being expended in repairs or other improvements for the benefit of the charities interested in them. At the close of the year 1870 the total amount of the various stocks and shares held by the official trustees was £4,413,866 divided into 5771 separate accounts.

During the year the particulars of 252 newly-created or previously unrecorded charities were ascertained. The compilation of the general digest of endowed charities has been further proceeded with, and the digest is now completed for twenty-six English counties, the parochial charities of the city of London and Westminster, and the charities under the management of the several City companies.

The Commissioners, while acknowledging the beneficial effects produced by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, in remedying certain imperfections and deficiencies of greater or less importance in the previous Charitable Trusts Acts, again point out that there are some amendments of the law relating to charitable endowments, and to their application and management, and to the jurisdictions to which they are subject,



"OLD FOUNTAIN, SEVILLE," BY T. MACQUOID.

which cannot conveniently be made by that Act, and which deserve to be the objects of further legislation. They suggest the removal of the restriction which is still placed upon the exercise of their jurisdiction to make orders for the regulation of any charity having a gross yearly income of £50 or more, except upon the voluntary application of the trustees themselves, who may be the persons most interested in preventing action in the matter; for they consider that their authority to take measures for the correction of any maladministration of charities brought to their knowledge, or for effecting any fit improvement of their application, should not be dependent on the accidental disposition of individuals to appeal to their jurisdiction for such purposes.

To this recommendation the Commissioners add that their increasing experience has strengthened them in the opinion which they have repeatedly expressed in favour of a judicious relaxation of the law, which, with more or less strictness, though with some embarrassing uncertainty, either prohibits or confines within narrow limits all deviations from the trusts of the original foundations of charities. Referring to the suggestion which they made in their report of 1868 that the intentions of founders of charities would, in spirit and substance, be more effectually promoted by the abrogation of prescribed details of administration unsuitable after the lapse of long periods of time, and that the practice which enjoins the continued observance of such details, at the cost of the efficiency and usefulness of the charity, must be subversive of the object of the trust, the Commissioners state that they retain their impression that if all tribunals having power to establish schemes were enabled to modify any of the original trusts found after the lapse of time or under altered circumstances to be no longer beneficial to the object of the charity,

this wise extension of power would be followed by a progressive amelioration of the management and extension of the benefits of endowed charities, which, being effected through existing agencies and a familiar course of procedure, would to a great extent be exempt from such undue distrust and apprehension as not unfrequently create serious impediments to improvement.

They further observe upon the insufficiency of the machinery provided by the existing law for the revision and amendment of objectionable trusts by means of legislative schemes submitted by them for the sanction of Parliament; and they point out that such schemes, calculated in their judgment to produce much local and general benefit, have in repeated instances failed to obtain the sanction of Parliament, or even to be submitted for its approval, in face of the opposition which such a scheme of importance is almost certain to provoke from interested parties. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the attempt to procure the establishment of such legislative schemes in opposed cases is vain, and that their exertions may be more usefully devoted to the other pressing business in their office than to the promotion of any such scheme, unless there shall be a reasonable certainty of its being substantially unopposed.

The only legislative scheme undertaken by the Commissioners during the past year was that for the Tancred Charity, which has been promoted at the express desire of the trustees, with the principal objects of putting an end to the increasing evils arising from the continuance of the hospital belonging to the charity as a place of compulsory residence for the inmates, and of dedicating the surplus revenues of the endowment to educational purposes.

In the course of the year the charities of Canterbury, which are considerable, have been inspected, and the results of their present administration are referred to as supplying a remarkable illustration of the evils which have been adverted to, and the importance of providing a means of remedying them. There are two hospitals at Canterbury with large incomes, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, as is believed, for poor, sick, impotent, and needy people. Both are now almshouses, whose inmates are described as selected with a marked preference to the claims of the poorer friends and dependents of those who administer the properties. A foundation attached to the French Walloon Church is referred to as almost grotesque in its inapplicability to the needs of the day. In this case an Englishman receives £40 a year for reading a service according to the English ritual, but in the French tongue, to a congregation which cannot understand him, but is paid for going to hear him. It is stated that one of the recipients is the tenant, at a nominal rent, of a house belonging to the foundation, and that, although unable to speak French, he is bound by one of the clauses in his lease to attend the service at the church every Sunday. The service is performed in the crypt of the cathedral.

A serious outrage was committed at Whitehaven, last week, upon Murphy, the anti-Papery lecturer. He had attempted to lecture on Wednesday, when he was hooted out of the hall. A second lecture having been announced for Thursday night, a strong body of miners from the neighbouring districts arrived in Whitehaven and marched ten abreast to the lecture-hall, seized Murphy as he was entering, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him till he was insensible. His injuries are described as being very serious.

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